Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN [illegible]

VOL. VII. NO. 5 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th " *..	Manora ..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class; the fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
2nd January ..	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
3rd " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
6th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
10th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
1919		
2nd January ..	Japan ..	6052

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	22nd Dec 1918	4th Jan. 1919
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec 1918	8th Jan. 1919
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita .	3356	4th Jan. 1919.	14th Jan. 1919.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	20th Jan. 1919.	30th Jan. 1919.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan. 1919.	8th Feb. 1919.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb 1919	12th Feb. 1919

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseiles.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	8th "	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	10th "	"

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivosteck.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
[illegible]	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,00

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, [illegible]

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000
Capital Issued	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 [illegible]
Reserve Funds	11,35,950 [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches [illegible]

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Lahore, Lyallpur [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] interest allowed at the rate [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible]

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS [illegible] per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS [illegible]—The Bank [illegible] terms to be arranged [illegible] rity.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS [illegible] stations are bought, collected [illegible]

For other particulars [illegible] apply to:—

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible] INDUSTRIAL [illegible] ASSURANCE [illegible]

(HEAD OFFICE [illegible])

Chairman—The [illegible] CURRIMBHOY, [illegible]

Attractive Schemes [illegible] prospect[illegible] Apply to— SECRETARY [illegible] Road.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. — P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9 Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CON[illegible]
[illegible]
THE [illegible]
Plain XL Cre[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] LADIES D[illegible]
[illegible]
Empire Building, Fo[illegible]

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] LTD.

Head Office [illegible]

[illegible] Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into [illegible] shares of Rs. 20 each. [illegible] proposed [illegible] Rs. 10 per share. Rs. [illegible] on application [illegible] balance of Rs. 5 on allotment. [illegible] of every description received [illegible] rates. [illegible] Prospectus and Rates [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,
Secretaries.
[illegible] Fort, Bombay.
[illegible] unrepresented [illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Bhogilal Runchod.

4 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6161.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES BLACK ALPACCA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Navalchand Malukchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Vallabhji.

7 bales each 12 pieces Black Alpacca 54 inches and 30 to 35 yards Kahn Kahn office's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS AND 1 PACKAGE BLACK ALPACCA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hassraj Kapurchand.

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 55000.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Anandlal..

14 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 6161.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jeraj Champsey.

1 package Black Alpacca of Digi bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES COLOURED ALPACCA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth A. K. Premchand and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mathuradas Morarji of Ganeshchowk.

2 packages coloured Alpacca Smaller width Giji's office's goods.

2 packages coloured Alpacca smaller width Markandrai's office's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE E. D. SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jagannath Keshavlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramlal Baksi (of Anandlal Chandmal).

3 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, No. 41904.

3 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, No. 42094.

3 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, No. 43094.

3 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, No.. 4916.

SALE BY AU[illegible]

MEHTA & CO.—(Cont[illegible])

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] BALES JA[illegible] [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] the 6th [illegible] Messrs. MEHTA [illegible] Public Auction [illegible] opposite the gate of the [illegible] at Champagully, Mulji Jetha [illegible] of Seth Mohanlal Motichand [illegible] account and at the risk of Seth [illegible] Gulabdas. [illegible] S.S. "Ogina Maru". [illegible] Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragon.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SHEETING [illegible] CALENDARS OF THE FRAMJI MILLS. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January [illegible] p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and [illegible] will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Madhavji Dayal [illegible] Co. and on account and at the risk of [illegible] Mangaldas Manilal. [illegible] bales sheeting calendars of the [illegible] Mills, No. [illegible] 20 bales [illegible] calendars of the [illegible] Mills, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January at 4 [illegible] Messrs. MEHTA [illegible] Co. will sell by Public Auction at [illegible] Market [illegible] defaulting purchaser [illegible] 4th October, 1918, [illegible] Kandabhagully. 4 packages each [illegible] pieces white [illegible] packed [illegible]

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. [illegible] Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. [illegible]

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (MADE TO ORDER BY MESSRS. WIMBRIDGE AND CO. ETC.), THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. KHUJESTA KHURSHEDJI SE[illegible] WAI.

On SUNDAY the 12th January 1919 [illegible] 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tata Mansion, above Post Office, opp. Messrs. King and Co., Ld, at Cumballa [illegible] valuable furniture (specially made to order by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.) [illegible] furniture consisting of dining table [illegible] chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand tables, drawing room sofas, easy chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, [illegible] beds, organ, etc.

The property of the late Mr. Khujesta Khurshedji Seerwai.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. [illegible] HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed [illegible] the Medical Storekeeper to Government [illegible] sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the [illegible] January 1919 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla [illegible] A quantity of Cotton Wool and [illegible] condemned as unfit for surgical use.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES MATHIA AND MAHWA COTTON. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] January 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the godown of Messrs. Brenl and Co at Colaba [illegible] account of the Insurance Office concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton:— 31 Bales Mahwa cotton. On account of the concerned 41 Bales Mathia Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of large Building and Electric Fans, Lights, etc., belonging to the German Club. Under instructions from P. R. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th January, [illegible] at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following materials:— The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the Volunteer Club situated [illegible] Kennedy Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station):— Electric Lights, and also Fans and [illegible] Lights and Cooking Stoves, etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required [illegible] the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

NT AND
IPTION RATE.

ENTS.
"For Sale" and
ents, when not
regular busi-
following rates,
aid:
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additional word

not received
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6 lines, Rs. 2
very additional

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per inch,

and Company

Special Short
8 per inch.

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DVANCE.
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and Holi-
p. m.

P-COUNTRY
Rs. 35-0
" 18-0
" 9-0
" 3-8
TWO Annas.

AY EDITION
LOCAL UP-COUNTRY
Rs. 5-0 Rs. 6-0
opy TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SAKERCHUND, AYURVEDIC SPECIALIST—Consultation Rooms at Ramchundra Mansions, Sandhurst Road; Residence No. 1, Chawpaty Sea Face, Bombay. 29

BIHAR-BLANKETS—Special quality (best Blankets) at Rs. 10; First class size 8 by 6 feet Rs. 7; Second class 7½ by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 by 4½ feet Rs. 3-8; for sample full size by V.P.P. J. N. BURMAN & CO., Jamhor (Gaya). 11

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

BUY our AUTOMATIC POCKET-NOTE CASE and avoid loss of one rupee notes. Price As. 4 each. V. K. RANADE, Bombay 4. 75

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Parsee P.E., having good experience as general salesman both local and travelling seeks ENGAGEMENT in any business firm. Highest references. Please apply Box No. 26, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 72

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY to Library or Public Institution LAW JOURNALS and a lot of OLD LAW BOOKS. Apply Box No. 1?, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PARSI CASHIER. Apply to Box No. 2?, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 71

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Marathi as mother-tongue. Apply sharply to PRINCIPAL, KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, Dadar, Bombay. 79

WANTED—GRADUATE, strong in English, Persian and other subjects to coach up a boy. Apply MAHOMED SUBJALLY BANATWALA, Banatwala building, Dongri Street. 74

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER and an ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for a local mill. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 70

WANTED—A good TANNER for a Tannery Upper India doing good business in Chrome and Bark Tanned Leather. An experienced man with good Technical knowledge preferred. Good salary and free unfurnished quarters for a really capable man. Apply Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Six qualified SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 consolidated each. Apply immediately to the EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. 68

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WANTED for English Stationery and Fancy business. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 62

EUROPEAN CHEMIST WANTED. Must have English qualifications. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 63

WANTED—A CLERK for Custom Godi Docks and all clearing work, only experienced need apply personally to VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie, Bombay. 60

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, having a good knowledge of English, one knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply GAJANAND BHAGWANDAS, Dawood Jariwalla Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 44

WANTED—AGENTS and TREASURERS for respectable posts in Persia and Mesopotamia, Rs. 500 security essential. MAYADASS & CO., 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 41

WANTED—A competent European or English speaking MECHANIC FOREMAN to take entire charge of a motor-cycle workshop. Permanent post with Prospects. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 49

WANTED.—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Sanitary Work. State salary required. Apply early with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Rajputana.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT knowing Export and Import business well. Should be reliable, energetic and willing to take up responsibility. Handsome salary if references and qualifications are satisfactory. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 42

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa one first class Engine Fitter and three first class Station Masters. Salary offered Rs. 150 per mensem on three years' agreement, with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 54

WANTED, by a first class Indian firm at Karachi, a well experienced and energetic man, well acquainted with routine of export trade in all kinds of Indian products. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects to a really competent man. Only those thoroughly conversant with the line need apply to Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3826

WANTED.

WANTED—One or two first class TIGER SKINS with heads mounted. Must be perfect specimens. Particulars and price to H. W. RAPER, c/o Majestic Hotel, Bombay. 34

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An IRON FACTORY. A mechanic workshop manufacturing pulleys and flanges; profitable going concern in good condition. Intending purchasers should correspond to Box No. 1285, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3?26

FOR SALE—28-56-20-12 B.H.P. OIL ENGINES, complete Soda-water machine, 6 in. by 5 in. Centrifugal pump, etc. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER COY., 364, Two Tanks, Bombay 73

FOR SALE—FACTORY to turn Utensils in complete working order whole or in part, and a Steam Engine 12 B.H.P., and a Boiler 145 lbs. pressure nearly new. Apply A. A. THANAWALLA & Co., Morland Road, Byculla Post No. 8. 61

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM, opposite Old Customs Office, central place for businessmen. Close to Banks, Share Bazaar. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 31

GROUND FLOOR of building Nos. 63-69, Tank Street is TO LET as godown or for working some industry or as workshop. Apply SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 83

TO LET—A large airy third floor, facing sea at No. 2, Chaupaty Dadysett Estate, Walkeshwar Road. Drawing, dining, five bed rooms, all facing west and sea, kitchen, godown and outhouses, electric light. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 81

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of one thousand brasses of tan bark, delivered on the Poona Race Course. Cost of stacking into brasses will be borne by the Club.

Deliveries to commence by January 15th and to continue at the rate of 300 brasses per month.

The entire quantity to be delivered by April 30th 1919.

B. F. LANCE,
for Acting Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 31st December, 1918. 69

THE HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the resolution of the shareholders, passed in their meeting dated 5th May, 1918, it has been decided to remove the Head Office of the Company from Gujranwala to Bombay. Practically all the shareholders (who have invested almost two lacs of rupees in fully paid up shares of the Society), have agreed to this move, purely in the interest of the Company. If any policyholder has got any objection to this proposal, he should send it to the Managing-Director of the Society at Gujranwala, before 10th January, 1919. A very influential Board of Directorate consisting of eminent gentlemen of the Hindu, Parsee and European community, has been formed at Bombay to govern and conduct the business of the Company. 3824

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the Cargo per S. S. Hwahkun which arrived in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the cargo per S. S. Hwahkun, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius, are hereby warned not to pay freight for any such cago to any one other than the undersigned, who have a lien for a large sum of money under the charterparty granted by them.

If notwithstanding this, they pay such freight to any person or persons other than to the undersigned, they will do so at their risk and peril.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 92

WANTED.

A JOINT SECRETARY for the Nagpur Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—5—125 with prospects. Must be a graduate, young, energetic and good draftsman. Service pensionable under the Civil Account Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating age to the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Nagpur C. P. on or before the 15th January, 1919.

H. S. GOUR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Dated 23rd December, 1918. 90

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent MEHTA, knowing account keeping in Gujarati and also possessing some knowledge in English, a CLERK to supervise a Hindu Sadavrat and two BRAHMIN COOKS for such Sadavrat. Candidates should immediately apply before the 15th instant either to the undersigned at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building, 2nd floor, Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. MONJI SUNDERJI at his shop at 160, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Parpia Pradhan Charities.
PREMJEE GOPALJEE,
Chairman. 86

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year during 1919-1920 will be received by the DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) of 15th January, 1919.

For particulars see Notice No. 9822 of 14-12-18 in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 19th and 26th December, 1918, and 2nd and 9th January 1919, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine. 15

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR CARTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1919, for Carting about 1500 tons of 24 in. C.I. Pipes from Kurla to Bombay; and other material from Bombay and Bhandup to Tulsi.

2. Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919. 78

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 10th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1919. 35

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and qualified OVERSEER to supervise the execution of five Schools Buildings costing over Rs. 70,000. He will be placed exclusively in charge of these works and will have to do everything connected with them—such as measurements, preparations of bills, issuing of notices, etc., and will be paid Rs. 50 per month in the beginning. Only those possessing building experience need apply before 15th of January, 1919.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Nagpur.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TOTOMI-MARU" having arrived on the 4th January 1919 from Japan via Singapore, the consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN A. SIQUEIRA ceased as from the 18th December, 1918, to be the Agent of Messrs. A. Albuquerque and Sons, Manglore Tile Manufacturers and Merchants, carrying on business at Mazagon, Bombay, and the said firm will not be responsible for any transactions by or with him on behalf of the said firm after that date.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1918.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji and Co.,
76 Attorneys for A. Albuquerque & Sons.

NOTICE.

IN NOTICE FOR SALE of Bhoiwada property published under my name in "Bombay Chronicle", dated the 30th day of December, 1918, Mr. Bhagwandas Purshotumdas Khimji is described as the vendor. The same is not correct. The name of the vendor should be read "Mr. Bhagwandas Permanandas Khimji."

COOVERJI R. BILIMORIA,
Vakil High Court.

Bombay, 6th January, 1919. 77

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice under the signature of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan published in the "Parsi and Praja Mitra" of the 4th day of January instant, alleging that the sale advertisrd by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers at the risk of the said Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan in the "Praja Mitra" and the "Bombay Samachar" is not on their account but on account of our clients Messrs. Harshedrai and Co., who are the defaulting purchasers, we are instructed by our said clients Messrs. Harshedrai and Co., to state that there is absolutely no truth in the said allegation of the said Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan and the delault has entirely been on the part of the said Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan and our clients Messrs. Harshedrai and Co., have absolutely no concern with the goods the subject matter of the sale advertised by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. Our clients intend to proceed against the said Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan for the libel published against our clients as aforesaid.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Harshedrai & Co.
87

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS SHEETS.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Beersain and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nanchand Gulabchand and Co.:—

10 Bundles of 21 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 Bundles of 28 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 Bundles of 35 lbs. brass sheets each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.
10 bundles of 42 lbs. brass sheets, each bundle containing 5 cwts size 4 by 4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 172 CASES OF MATCHES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Aucton at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street. By order of Messrs. Abdulla Aliarakhia and Co. and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhimadiwalla the following cases of Matches.

Ex. S. S. "Kosoka Maru."
20 Cases Sulphur Matches.
Ex. S. S. "Heshin Maru."
40 cases Sulphur Matches.
22 Cases Sulphur Matches.
On account and at risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and brothers.
Ex. S. S. "Kosoka Maru."
40 Cases Sulphur Matches.
Ex. S. S. "Heshin Maru."
35 Cases Sulphur Matches.
15 Cases Safety Matches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, one large lot of wearing apparels, such as dress suits, woollen suits, riding suits, guns, revolvers, cartridges, rifles, daggers, dining table, chairs, round table, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth presses, almyrahs, kodak, tin trunks, glassware, crockery ware, plateware, bedsteads, meatsafe, sofas, etc., etc. The property of late Mr. Morris. The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke House, 1st Floor, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumbwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, terracotta, and parian figures, rich cabinets, electric hall lamp, writing table, glass door book cases, one large lot of books, rich engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and Gown presses, single and double metatsafes, ice box, easy chairs, rich door curtains beaded chicks, wardrobes, hatstands, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of L. C. Margoiouth, Esq., of South British Insurance Co. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY the 16th January 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the "Taj Mahal" very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet, table ornament Terracotta figures, one nearly new sweet tone cottage piano by Justin Brown Dondon, Glass door book case, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, book cases, Singapore cane chairs, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of U. A. Spence Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

The sale of this property which was postponed to 15th instant owing to the death of one of the party and will now be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.
Suit No. 366 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

piece of land either in one lot, or in separate Plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1,2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 13 different plots of different areas, as described in the condition and of sale, more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel Solicitors, at "Cooke" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 PACKAGES NAINSUKH.

On MONDAY, the 6th January 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Tarachand Hiralal at Vithalwadi at the bailing press of Doosa Mussa and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Jethabhai Kalyanji (who has failed to take delivery as per decision of the Board of the English Bleached and Grey Piece Goods association of Bombay dated the 22nd December 1918:—

29 Packages Nainsukh 22 yds. No. 4000 or others.
14 Package Nainsukh 22 yds. No. 5000 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their Sale Room the following:—

A lot of jude plaques with carved screens, jade table ornaments, snuff bottles, bangles, etc., Chinese ivory jewel boxes, powder boxes photo frames, card cases, a lot of Japanese ivory netsukes porcelain enamelled vessels, incense burners, satsuma vases, incense burners, trays in silk lined cases, Chinese sofas, brass big centre pieces, and similar other articles.

Miscellaneous articles:—Plate glass show cases, Indian carved wood writing table and chair. One drawing room suite:—1 sofa 4 chairs with and without arms.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Last Three Nights only

To-day Mon. 6th Jan., at 9-30
"THE BOY"
The uproarious Musical Farce still crowding the Adelphi London.

Tues. 7th Jan. at 9-30
"YES, UNCLE"
The Latest London Success.

Wed. 8th Jan. at 9-30
GREAT GOOD-BYE ATTRACTION.
VAUDEVILLE
All the B. C. O. in their own Specialities Hits and Popular Successes.

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd
General Manager:—James McGrath.

Commencing Thurs. 9th Jan.
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents the
FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.
in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes

Thursday 9th January at 9-30
The Gale of Laughter
"TWIN BEDS"

Fri. 10th Jan. at 9-30
The Successful Comedy-Drama
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Sat. 11th Jan. at 9-30
For the first time in Bombay. The delightful Comedy
"MARY'S ANKLE"

Sun. 12th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"MARY'S ANKLE"

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
The House of Hate.
9th Episode:
"POISONED DARTS"
10th Episode:
"DOUBLE CROSS"

PATHE GAZETTE
— Latest —

THIERS AND MONT DOVE,
Travel

"FOLLOW THE CROWD,"
Comic by Luke.

TIME:
7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee, Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
NOTE THE TIMES
To-day 6, 8, & 10 p.m.
HERE AT LAST!
Clara Kimball Young
In Selznick Pictures 7-Act Picturisation
of
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' FAMOUS NOVEL
"The Common Law"
THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE
Surging with the mighty problems of to-day
A drama of big theme, big emotional moments done in a big way, with the famous Star at her best
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Common Law"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE HIGHLY APPRECIATED
NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME
Repeated in Response to Numerous Requests:
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10
The famous Artist:
JUNE CAPRICE
In the 5-reel Comic Drama:
"The Mischief-Maker"
A rollicking picturization of a madcap's devilry. Showing the return of a young girl from the board school with a husband who had been selected for her hand by her aunt several years back.

A thrilling comic:
"JERRY'S BIG MYSTERY"

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

Last week Last week
Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
Performance nightly at 9-30.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL, Proprietor. K. M. VELANKAR, Manager.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 68, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

WILL COMMENCE THE SERIAL CHAPTER PLAY

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES

HELEN HOLMES

THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES

"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

COMMENCE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FILM **TO-DAY.**

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM)

presents during this week

the first instalment—2 episodes

of the first Paramount Mystery Serial

WHO IS "NUMBER ONE?"

written by

ANNA KATHERINE GREEN

It is shock full of mystery—the gaspy kind that keeps you guessing. It is all about a dainty charming girl, who loves a fine stalwart boy. Through no fault of his, he and his father are the objects of the terrible hate of a revengeful woman.

You will sit breathless many a times when the beautiful heroine

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

risks her life on land and sea and in the air.

You will be thrilled by smashing by scenes.

Also a Charming Scene and a three-reel Comedy featuring

BILLIE RITCHIE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Our New Consignment

for 1919

CONSISTS OF

Silk pieces for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Silk socks and stockings.
INDIAN CURIOS
Imitation flowers,
Bedroom slippers,
Rubber lined neck-ties.
Etc., etc., etc.,

WE HAVE REAL BARGAINS TO OFFER.

C. B. 528

Japanese Fine Arts,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK
BOMBAY

PAY US A VISIT TO-DAY.

Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent!!!

CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted

As. 6 per copy including postage.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WHERE will you DRIVE to select

A PRESENTATION ARTICLE WOTHR

from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000?

DON'T waste your time in solvin the problem

SIMPLY NOTE OUR ADDRESS—

NAROTAMDAS BHAU,

SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY 2

WHERE ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES ARE READY AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI

Government and Railway Contractor

Ship Chandlers, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes, Canvas Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas, English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening. by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus, Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Godown & Office at Sewrie Bunder

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 963.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

The Western disturbance has caused an increase of cloud in North-West India, but nor yet produced any rain. The conditions remain unsettled in South-west of Bay.

Forecst:—Few falls of rain along North-west Frontier in south-east Madras

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the west Punjab and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is above the average at most stations; night temperature is in excess at Multan, but is in defect locally in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has risen and is now normal except at Agra. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri; night temperature is below normal at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana, but is above it at Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above normal in south-west Rajputana; night temperature alone is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at the coast stations, but is locally below normal inland. Day temperature is in excess at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average except in the north-western districts; night temperature is in excess in Berar and at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay. At Ratnagiri humidity continues in defect and temperature in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Malegnon; night temperature is above the average at several stations.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is giving moderate to heavy cloud along the north-west frontier but has caused no rainfall yet. Conditions are unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal and a light shower is reported from Madras.

Local rainfall appears probable in south-east Madras and a few showers may occur along the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 4th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jn. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jn. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.5	61.0	86	0.53		—1.07
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	78.2	64.7	71	1.52		+0.48
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.9	50.2	55	0.07		—0.23
Rawalpindi	66.0	36.1	86	2.03		+0.59
Lahore	72.6	41.5	89	0.34		—0.22
Hissar	72.2	39.8	84	0.02		—0.40
Ambala	75.7	43.5	80	1.06		—0.26
Delhi	..	..	..	0		—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.6	47.5	55	0		—0.48
Mainpuri	78.0	49.1	55	0		—0.67
Gwalior	74.8	44.9	56	0.98		+0.51
Cawnpore	74.4	50.7	68	0.04		—0.70
Allahabad	77.3	46.2	56	0.06		—0.61
SIN AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.3	44.4	67	0.14		—0.08
Karachi	76.4	56.8	67	0.40		+0.18
Ajmer	69.8	41.9	74	0		—0.51
Jaipore	73.7	44.3	58	0		—0.40
Kotah	74.6	49.6	51	0		—0.28
Mount Abu	66.4	50.4	49	0		—0.37
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	78.0	46.3	53	0		—0.13
Dwarka	79.5	58.7	71	0		—0.06
Veraval	79.5	66.1	80	0		—0.32
Rajkot	82.6	53.6	34	0		—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	53.6	58	0		—0.27
Surat	89.1	50.7	59	0		—0.18
Ahmedabad	85.9	60.0	42	0		—0.16
Deesa	81.5	50.4	51	0		—0.18
Neemuch	75.0	45.8	45	0.05		—0.24
Indore	76.5	51.1	58	0.23		—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.9	49.9	74	1.30		+0.28
Saugor	75.1	54.5	89	0.83		—0.28
Boalangabad	78.9	50.4	84	2.17		+1.09
Khandwa	85.3	56.1	58	0.02		—0.86
Akola	86.9	55.3	47	1.62		+0.24
Amraoti	88.3	61.8	23	1.64		+0.44
Nagpur	85.4	63.0	56	2.21		+0.82
Chanda	86.7	52.8	62	0.83		—0.78
Raipur	85.0	56.0	61	0.74		+0.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	69.3	76	0.09		—0.45
Ratnagiri	94.1	70.9	40	3.41		+1.55
Marmugao	83.2	?	74	3.01		+1.88
Karwar	89.8	54.8	82	4.58		+2.57
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	53.7	40	0.08		—0.78
Ahmednagar	85.1	52.8	51	0.35		—0.79
Poona	87.2	54.3	54	1.16		+0.07
Sholapur	86.6	60.6	55	1.41		0
Bijapur	84.8	62.5	59	0.29		—0.82
Belgaum	83.6	57.5	58	4.28		+2.46
Aurangabad	86.8	60.0	37	0.07		+0.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.4	58.4	64	2.33		+1.56
Hyderabad	80.6	59.9	72	2.79		+1.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	71.4	66	6.60		+3.25
Calicut	87.3	72.4	80	12.79		+6.78
Cochin	90.1	71.7	66	9.51		+1.42
Colombo	88.4	72.2	92	9.58		—9.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipetam	82.7	65.1	92	16.65		+10.57
Bellary	86.1	60.9	54	6.01		+3.85
Cuddapah	86.9	62.1	86	5.90		+1.30
Madras	83.6	71.2	84	0.07 49.82		+30.32
Bangalore	82.3	51.2	88	7.41		+4.25
Coimbatore	85.5	58.3	79	11.92		+7.15
Trichinopoly	87.2	65.6	72	13.59		+5.66
Negapatam	80.8	68.2	86	42.15		+14.12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th January, 1919, was 30.179 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according gas the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4th.

S.S. Dara—Bate—London, July 16.
S.S. Totomi Maru—Matsushita—Kobe Dec. 4.
S.S. Mandala—Swanson—London, Dec. 12.
S.S. Dwarka—Mac Arthur—Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Kosoku Maru—Nagahiro—Kobe, etc.
S.S. Solveig Skogland—Anderson—Marseilles.
S.S. D'jember—Rutsak—Colombo for order.
S.S. Calcutta—Jutting—Padang.
Brig. St. Geran—Morris—Port Luis.

Jan. 5th.

S.S. Heim—Erikson—Bangkok via Colombo.

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Saturday.

S.S. Olympia—Alder—Glasgow and Liverpool.
S.S. Barotse—Swinney—Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday.

Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.

S.S. Dara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dara, 3,083 tons, Captain W. H. Bate, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, which port she left on 16th July, with a general cargo.

S.S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha steamer Totomi Maru, 3,356 tons, Captain G. Matsushita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on 4th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mandala:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swanson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London which port she left on 12th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and 124 passengers.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. D. Mac Arthur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. D'jember:—The T. M. Coy's steamer D'jember, 4,480 tons, Captain H. G. Rutsak, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Colombo for order, with ballast.

S.S. Baretse:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Barotse, 2,619 tons, Captain G. Swinney, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain H. Alder, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez, with a general cargo.

S.S. Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Erikson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

Brig St. Geran:—The M. B. Kaisha Brig St. Geran, 290 tons, Captain N. R. Morris, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Port Luis, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Calcutta:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Calcutta, 3,537 tons, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Padang, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 4th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A.	Solveig Skogland	2454	Marseilles	4-1-19	Bird & Co
B.	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	5-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & B.	Barotso.	2619	Calcutta	6-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
F.	Chunsang	1406	N F	N F	M M & Co
G.	Satrapil	547	N F	N F	K Nixon Co
L.	Lufferin	—	N F	N F	B I M
M.	Dufferin	—	N F	N F	H M S
N.	Fanestrand	2120			Cox Shipping Agency
Q.	Ichang	1228	N F	N F	Graham
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Babadurji	829	Mangalore	6-1-19	B S N Co
	Indravati	913	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	6-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
4	Celebes Maru	4267	Kobe	7-1-19	O S Kaisha
9	Kowelt	2393	Jeddah	N F	T Morrison & Co
10	Scinula	3253	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
15	Palitana	1534		N F	M M & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	N F	P G S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Linga	958	Karachi	6-1-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
3	Bankura	1905	Burseh	5-1-19	M M & Co
5	Chukdara	1581	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Karadeniz	2359	N F	7-1-19	D R I M
7	Media	3410	Liverpool	6-1-19	K Nixon Co
8	Nagoya	4250	London	11-1-19	M M & Co
9	Prosper	1376	Busra	N F	D R I M
12	Dunera	3403		N F	10-1-19 M M & Co
13	Cheklang	1513		N F	R I M
14	Koranna	1267	Busra	N F	R I M
15	Isinan	1400	Busra	N F	R I M
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	City of Lincoln	5860		4-1-19	K Nixon Co
JETH END.					
	Varela	1932	N F	N F	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Barala	1209		N F	N F M M & Co
	Vita	4691		5-1-19	M M & Co
DOCK MOLE.					
	Mandala	5190		N F	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Jnu, 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.945 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 "
Dew Point	66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.706 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	69.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	91 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in
Sat.	4	m 0	31	29 6	4	m 6	42	18 5
		0	28a	27 0		6	13a	15 6
Sun.	5	m 1	7	29 5	5	m 7	19	18 1
		1	9a	27 0		6	51a	15 11
Mon.	6	m 1	43	29 3	6	m 7	57	17 4
		1	54a	26 9		7	33a	16 9
Tues.	7	m 2	20	28 9	7	m 8	29	17 9
		2	44a	26 4		8	21a	17 11
Wed.	8	m 2	59	28 1	8	m 9	2s	17 9
		3	42a	25 11		9	17a	19 2
Thur.	9	m 3	45	27 4	9	m 10	27	17 9
		4	53a	25 7		10	26a	20 5
Fri.	10	m 4	41	26 7	10	m 11	40	17 6
		6	14a	25 8		11	57a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 4 (Saturday)	Sunrise: 7h. 13m.	Sunset 5h. 10m
" 5 (Sunday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 11m
" 6 (Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m
" 7 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 16m
" 8 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 9 (Thursday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 10 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 18m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919. Jan. 2d. 15h 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter, 24d. 0h 52 0m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 4.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 670 for Eully good Broach April-May and gradually advanced to Rs. 680 on buying by the bazaar. The price then declined to Rs. 676 and further fluctuations followed. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 673, and closing quotations were as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton, and prices are fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	667
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	520
Fine Oomras	"	600

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m. on 31st Dec. 1918.

Cotton	10,549 bales.
Wheat	3,359 Cwts.
Linseed	11,088 "
Rape, &c.	1,077 "
Gingellyseed	5,752 "
Poppyseed	495 "
Groundnuts	1,792 "
Castorseed	1,100 "
Rice	4,836 "
Myrabollams	2,267 "
Cottonseed	12,776 "
Mowraseed	363 "
Gram	40 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	Nil "

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 30th Nov. 1918	12 239
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 31st Nov 1918	24,704

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 4th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	76 0 0	11 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazar	75 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teaseed White 85-15	105 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	....
" Black	85 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnut	97 0 0	....
Mowraseed	7 4 0	....
Barley	48 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 8 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 12 6	
Linseed May	14 9 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4th. Rate per 1-6 Rs. as. p

Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 8
Simplex No. 10	1 0 8
Currimbhoy No.	1 1 8
Light Houses No. 6	5 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 4th. Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s	1 6 3/4
Fcs. Demand	19.39
American Dollars	279.2
Hongkong	225
Shanghai	342
Japan	145.1/2
Singapore	157.1/2

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T.T. on London, 1/5 3/32.
D.D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 3/32.
D.D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T.T. on Japan, Rs. 143-4.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142.
D.D. on Hongkong, Rs. 226½.
D.D. on Shanghai, Rs. 348½.
D.D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8.
D.D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92-8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed as it was the first day of the January settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Fazal 165, Ind. Malwa 286-4 Crescent 231-4, Currimbhoy 365, Pearls 582-8, Simplex 755, By. United 955 New Greats 347½, Finally 512½, Shahpurji 126-4, Tata Ord. 241-4, Tata Old. Defd. 1150.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The market dropped smartly yesterday afternoon, specially in the matter of jute mill shares, but has been improving since. Rumours were in circulation that the profits tax was to be carried through and this caused a good deal of dislocation in the market. Very limited trade took place in coal shares. Industrials were fairly well supported. The following were closing quotations.

Jute:—Bailey (ord) 181, Budge Budge (odr) 535 s.l., Empire (ord) 52-8 s.l., Fort William (ord) 320, Howrah (ord) 34, Howrah (A) (pref) 114, Kamarhatty (ord) 610, Kanknarrah (ord) 554, Nathati (ord) 560, Northbrook (ord) 53-8 and 54-4 s.l., Reliance (ord) 34, standard (ord) 515, Waverley 10-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,627-8 x.d., Bengal Paper (ord) 73-8, Buxar Timber Trading 18-9, Cum Right Chemical Industries 21-4, Eastern Bank 85, Great Indian Phosphate 60 p, Ganges Oil 33-8, Howrah Oil 55, Indian Iron and Steel 3 p. s.l., Indian Tanneries 19, Indian Standard Wagon (ord) 1-8, 2 p.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-10 to Rs. 74-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-14 to Rs. 75-2.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

MORDENNIS WINS THE WINDSOR PLATE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The fifth extra meeting of the Bombay Racing Season was held on Saturday at Mahalaxumi when an interesting programme of seven events provided capital sport and brisk speculation to a large attendance. The weather was oppressive, quite unusual for this time of the year. There were four races for horses and three for Arabs, two of which were for newly landed Arabs. The big event of the day was annexed by Mordennis, the winner of the Byculla Club Cup last year. The newly landed Arabs ran up to public expectation. Much is expected of this year's importation, as it is stated that a good number among them have been carefully selected before being sent here. Some, indeed, do look splendid—Grey Renard, Sannayet, Benares, Eastern Star, America and Honest Beauty are real beauties that cause the admiration of lovers of Arab horses.

Among the jockeys who rode yesterday, Hardy did well, Ruiz won the first race in his usual fine style. Templeman who has returned from Calcutta did not succeed in winning a race. Walker won the biggest event of the day, beating Collis on Black Kite cleverly. He also placed Fari Lad and Mousme.

The proceedings opened with the 1st Division of the Muscat Plate, in which Grey Renard was the first favourite, Sunnayat and Krushan next in demand. Grey Renard looked a winner till near home, but Sunnayat came at the nick of time and beat the favourite by ½ a length. The other division of the same Plate was won by Honest Beauty who started a hot favourite. Benares who was also strongly fancied missed a place. Red Ace nearly upset the pot. Bullock rode a fine finish and caused a good deal of anxiety to the backers of Honest Beauty.

Athlete declined in the Manchester Plate and Screamer was installed a hot favourite. Footman, Gladiator and Normannia had many followers, but Royal Band was not strongly fancied as the others, as the distance was considered to be a little too far for him. He, however, ran a great race, leading all the distance and was only collared near home. Normannia, of whom extraordinary brought up the rear of the field.

When it was found that Triple Alliance and Bellicose had been scratched in the Windsor Plate, the public went nap on Mazboot, Black Kite being equally well fancied. Dersingham and Llangeinor carried top weights and could not keep pace with the light weights who are at present in good form. Dersingham is decidedly too heavy and Llangeinor appears to require more work still. Forward III. had a favourable weight, but made no show in the race. Mazboot and Black Kite ran well and the issue in the straight appeared to lie between them, but Mordennis splendidly ridden by Walker overhauled them and in a fine finish won a great race by a neck.

The Rockhampton Plate, a high weight handicap for horses in the 3rd Division, was run on the five furlong straight course. This course has always been unpopular with the Bombay public, and after the Bellicose incident, seems to have become more so. Very few went across to witness the race yesterday which, as usual, was most uninteresting. The public always expect any result of races run on that course and we think experience justifies the attitude of the sporting public in this respect. Serbia won the Plate with Peach Melba second and Fari Lad third. Fine Trout, who was favourite, ran fourth.

In the Andheri Plate Red Cross carrying 9-11, well ridden by Hardy, beat Anaiza as he liked. Khundil was expected to do well but ran unplaced. In a superior class he is nowhere.

Memento scored an easy victory over Glass Rock, who has placed for the first time in this country. Mousme placed third. She came well in the straight. It was a poor field and the winner had not much to beat.

The entries for Arab races, as usual, attract a very large number of candidates, one entry alone attracted eighty-four Arabs in the second division. According to the new rules of the W. I. T. C. such large entries can only be split into two divisions. This, it is needless to say, causes a good deal of discontentment among Arab traders and lovers of Arab racing. Since it is impossible to run a race here with forty competitors owing to the absence of sufficient riders and the danger such a large field would cause, even if there were enough jockeys to ride, owners are reluctantly obliged to scratch after entering their horses. This, it will be admitted, is a bad state of affairs which will surely require the more serious attention of the racing authorities ere long; and as time goes on Arab racing is not likely to lose its importance on this side of India. It is unfair to accept the money of owners when the number of entries has already reached a certain figure which could be fixed. At the same time it will be admitted that the difficulty that confronts the racing authorities is not easy to solve, as with the number of English horses here at present, a fair proportion of races must be provided for both classes. Now that the war is over, and there is bound to be a greater development in horse trade between India and Mesopotamia, this difficulty will become more complex in the near future as Arab dealers will naturally be more and more anxious to show the superiority of their importation in the great competition that exists in this trade.

If less and less facilities are given them for doing so, it is bound to cause keener disappointment which is already apparent among this class of traders. We think the time is not far distant when these circumstances will necessitate the opening of another race course in the outskirts of Bombay, solely for Arab racing. When it is remembered that other cities, not even of the importance of Bombay, have several race courses close to one another in order to meet the conveniences of all, it will readily be admitted that this suggestion is worth consideration. A race course only for Arab racing, where meetings could be held once in mid-week during the racing season, would be welcome to the number of dealers and others interested in Arab racing who already view with dismay the decreasing interest taken here in Arab racing. Another advantage to such a scheme would be the relief of congestion at Mahalaxumi where the crowd is already unmanageable. A still greater advantage would be the sanitary question of the city, which the removal of the stables from Byculla, would improve immensely. At present Byculla is disfigured and rendered highly insanitary in spite of the efforts of our vigilant Health Department, by the presence of so many large spaces that are occupied, for a few months only during the year, by stables in a primitive state of existence. If a race course was built outside Bombay all these stables would move there, or made to move, and many additional sites would be available for residential quarters which are not too many at Byculla. Another objection to the presence of stables at Byculla is the nuisance caused morning and evening in the season by strings of horses that are to be found in all the ways and by-ways of Byculla and Jacob Circle going for their outing. In a place where traffic is always brisk among motor lorries, motor cars, carriages, carts and pedestrians these horses are a source of danger and an undoubted nuisance. This assuredly is a subject that deserves more than passing attention.

Details:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 6 lbs. (6 furlongs scale.) Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs.

Mr. Smyke's SANNAYET, 8-7, Ruiz .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' GREY RENARD (late MEZRA), 7-12, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. Downe's KRUSHAN, 8-3, Trahan .....
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's SADAK, 7-5 (cd. 7-12), Mitchell .....
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magrabi's Shirvin, 8-10, Milone 0
Aga Coochick Shah's Helios, 8-7, F. Templeman 0
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's Shirvin, 8-10, Malone 0
Mr. A. A. Hohally's Fao, 8-3, Hardy .....
Mr. Shookraja Mahmood's Kherallah, 7-9, Collis 0
Mr. Heshan's Archduke, 7-9, Morris..... 0
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Markhor, 7-9, Easton ... 0
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Nasriyeh, 7-9, Buckley 0
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Peninsular, 7-9, Ebrahim 0
Mr. Ali Rummah's Elmore, 7-9 (cd. 7-11), Fahad .....
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's Gold Cup, 7-5 (cd. 7-9), Harrison 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's America 7-5 (cd. 7-10), J. R. Flynn 0
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Loyalty, 7-5, White ... 0
Mr. Bomanjee Khoodabux's Takhte Jamshed, 6-8 (cd. 6-13), Dhondi 0
Mr. Felice's Red Flower, 6-4 (cd. 6-10), Japheth .....

Did not run:—Tipperary 7-9 and Hurricane 7-5.

The race:—America cracked the pace from the beginning closely attended by Grey Renard and Krushan. Gold Cup was fourth and Sannayet was far back in the bunch. There was no change until the turn, here America retired from the contest; Grey Renard and Krushan took up the running, and this pair entered the straight abreast. Grey Renard shook off Krushan before the second stands and appeared a winner until Sannayet drew out of the bunch, and after a great race in which Ruiz rode an excellent finish he won by half a length, ¼ length between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.

Trainer:—A. R. Dakeel.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 12.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 6 lbs. (6 furlongs scale.) Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs.

Mr. Smyke's HONEST BEAUTY, 8-7, Hardy 1
Mr. D. Acre's RED ACE, 8-6, Bullock 2
Mr. Diamond's EASTERN STAR (late SUN STAR), 8-11, Bowley 3
Mr. Syed Ahmed Mahomed's BENARES, 8-2, Collis 4
Mr. Felice's Grey Hero, 8-7, Mitchell 0
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's Tiger, 8-3, Harrison 0
Mr. Ebrahim Kadam's Peace Day, 8-3, Fahad 0
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Amber, 8-3, J. R. Flynn 0
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's Asfoor, 7-9, Japheth 0
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Redoubt, 7-9, Purtoosingh 0
Messrs. Bomanjee Khoodabux and Abbas Rehman's Ornament, 7-5, Malone 0
Mr. Smyke's Beta, 7-5, Lynch 0
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magrabi's Shamshir, 6-8, White 0

Did not run:—Deal Wood 8-7, Historian 8-7, Howrah (late Parliament) 8-3, Legacy 7-9, Pekin 7-5, Le Grand (late Jolly Joker) 7-5 and Pine Apple 7-5.

The race:—Benares and Eastern Star made the early running from Honest Beauty, and Red Ace, at the turn Red Ace shot out and entered the straight ahead of Honest Beauty, his position in front was short lived as he was collared before the second stands by Honest Beauty, the pair made an excellent finish on the post, a head separating Eastern Star and Benares were third and fourth, 2½ lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 27 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanad.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 31-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 69-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 12-8; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 9.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Miss H. F. Petit's SCREAMER, 9-2, Bowley 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-2, Lynch 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 9-0, Trenoweth 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 8-11, F. Templeman 4
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator, 8-11, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. A. Hope's Normannia, 8-9, Harrison ... 0
Mr. Pine's Rueful, 7-6, Easton 0

Did not run:—Athlete 7-10.

The race:—Royal Band and County Cricket took up the running from a fair start, at the 7-furlong post Royal Band was still in front, with a lead of 4 lengths, there was no further change until the turn, here Screamer caught the leaders making an exciting finish before the stands, Royal Band stuck to Screamer, who won by a head, 1 length, Footman came late placing fourth 1 length away.

Time:—2 mins. 37 secs.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 27-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 12.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MORDENNIS, 7-13, Walker 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK KITE, 7-11, Collis ... 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MAZBOOT, 7-7, Easton 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' PRIMROSE MORN, 8-10, Purtoosingh 4
Mr. J. Merven's Dersingham, 9-7, Trahan 0
Messrs. J. R. Skelton and W. F. Peechey's Llangeinor, 9-6, Bowley 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III., 8-3, Harrison .....
Mr. R. R. S.'s Patrick, 8-7, F. Templeman 0
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut, 8-1, Lynch 0
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Caryanda, 8-0, Japheth 0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Summer Thyme, 7-3, White 0

Did not run:—Triple Alliance 9-0 and Bellicose 7-4.

The race:—Black Walnut was the first to get into his stride, out of a poor start, pursuing him was Dersingham, at the 3rd furlong the latter gave up and Primrose Morn ran into 2nd place, Black Kite was behind in the bunch with Mordennis, at the turn Black Kite looked prominent, drawing out of the bunch he looked a winner until Mordennis arrived on the scene to dispute matters, he won an interesting race by a neck. Walker rode a splendid finish. Mazboot placed third 13 lengths behind, 11 lengths between third and fourth. Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 188-8, Places Rs. 56-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 59-8, Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Downe's SERBIA, 8-4, Trahan 1
Mr. G. Molini's PEACH MELBA, 8-2, Mitchell 2
Mr. J. Merven's FARI LAD, 7-13, Walker 3
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT, 9-12, Harrison 4
Mr. R. R. S.'s First Exchange, 8-6, Collis 0
Miss H. F. Petit's Belle Syme, 8-0, Lynch 0
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious, 7-12, J. R. Flynn 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sunglare, 7-12, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought, 7-8, Ebrahim 0
Mr. Toogood's South Star, 7-1, Japheth .. 0
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's Arras, 6-7, Dhondi 0

Did not run:—Dollet 9-4.

The race:—From a fairly even start Fari Lad went to the front with a slight lead on South Star and Peach Melba, Serbia was running fourth. Before reaching home Serbia and Peach Melba closed on Fari Lad, Serbia won by ½ length, ¾ length between second and third, ¾ length between third and fourth

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 57; Places Rs. 39-8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 28.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 46 Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20-8.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-11, Hardy .....
Mr. Downe's BLUEY LEE, 7-4, White ... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FOUR ACES, 8-6, Harrison .....
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-4, Collis .....
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dartmoor, 9-13, F. Templeman 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-9, Lynch
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal, 8-3, Bowley ...
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil, 8-12, Ruiz 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic, 7-1, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Lord Roseberry, 8-2, Walker .....
Mr. Nassim Saleh's Good Morning, 7-7, Buckley 0
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Warminster, 7-3, Japheth 0
Mr. Guthrie's Tit Bits, 7-2, Ebrahim 0
Mr. Lucoque's Istamboul, 6-7, Meherji .....
Mr. Raj Mahomed Vazir's Shanavaz, 6-7, Dhondi 0

Did not run:—Ata Allah 6-7 and Dictate 6-7.

The race:—Four Aces went to the front as soon as the barrier was released, from a close running field which comprised Red Cross, Bluey Lee and Warminster, Red Cross was lying handy and was content to allow Four Aces to make the pace, at the turn Red Cross smothered Four Aces and although Bluey Lee made vigorous efforts to get on terms he won handsomely by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth. Time:—1 min. 51 secs.

Trainer:—Etul Rama.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 89-8; Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 71.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 53-8; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 33-8.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-7, Trenoweth 1
Mr. T. Tejpal's GLASS ROCK, 9-3, Bowley 2
Mr. J. Merven's MOUSME, 8-4, Walker ... 3
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's DOLLET, 8-12, Collis 4
Mr. J. H. Crawford's Glad Rags, 9-3, Trahan 0
Mr. Arnold's Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist), 8-2, Bullock 6
Mrs. G. Molini's Kit Grey Leg, 7-7, Buckley 0
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Rochambole, 7-1, Lynch 0

Did not run:—Adelaide II 7-4, Batten (late Parvus) 9-2 and Romanesque 9-1.

The race:—From a poor send-off Memento and Glass Rock went in front, after three furlongs Kit Grey Leg took over command which she maintained till the 3rd furlong, after the 3rd furlong Memento again took over command and she was first in the straight with Glass Rock close on her heels, the pair made an exciting race and when Mousme arrived on the scene things became more lively. Won by a neck, ¾ length between second and third, ¾ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 28.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 16.

ALL-INDIA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

It has been decided to revive the All-India Open Tennis Tournament at Allahabad and it will be held between 12th and 18th February, entries closing on 5th February.

(Continued from Column 4.)

Betting:—3 to 2 Bachelor's Prospect, threes Lulad and Cheeky Girl, fives Spring Morn and Little Simon, tens and over the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Owing to the haze colours could not be distinguished till the horses came near, when it was seen that Bachelor's Prospect was leading from Cheeky Girl with Little Simon next. The last named coming strong, won by ½ length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING FIRST DAY.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Calcutta races, second meeting, first day, provided some interesting racing. The fields ruled on the big side and except in the first race, which was for countrybreds 1-2-3, betting could be dry. The Carmichael Cup was the principal race and this was captured by Mr. Galstaun's St. Quin, on whom Rose rode an artistic race. He was always handy and coming away at the nick of time won quite easily. Little Trout won the Elysium Plate, after making all running in this race. Damoiselle was declared to start, but as she did not come under the starter's orders, all moneys betted on her were returned. Bodenham was the hottest favourite of the day, but he made no mistake and brought the money pitted on him safely home. Maiden Plate saw some sharp wagering among the respective followers of Bachelor's Prospect, Cheeky Girl and Lu Lad, but the ultimate winner came from Little Simon.

Details:—

THE GARDEN REACH PLATE.—Disance 6 furlongs.

Thakurs S. and R. Singh's SARFARAZ, 7-11, Rose 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-12, Huxley 2
Mr. Alibo's BLACK FRIAR, 8-7, Pullin ...

Also ran:—Munderah 7-3 (dec. 2 lbs.), Oosmania 8-7 and Babugarh 7-5

Betting:—Twos Red Duke, 5 to 2 Sarfaraz, sixes Black Friar and Red Virgin, twenty-fives the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

The race:—Babugarh dwelt at the start and lost a length. Oosmania and Munderah jumped out with the lead, followed by Black Friar, Sarfaraz and Red Duke. The entrance to the straight. Sarfaraz and Red Duke came through the field and challenged the leaders. Sarfaraz won easily by a length, and Red Duke just beat Black Friar by a head.

Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's BRAGGART, 9-7, Pullin 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8-6, Harrison 2
Mr. Page's TARQUIN, 8-5, Flynn 3

Also ran:—Cauldron 7-9, Senator 9-3, Gipsy's Advice 9-2, Jannock 8-12, Countess Castle 8-8, Chert 8-7, Mametz 8-6, Pierrot 8-4, One Too Many 8-3, Fugle Lady 8-0, Bideawee 7-10 (dec. 6 lbs.), Falcon Queen 7-8, Lord Robert 7-4 (dec. 3 lbs.) and Mintspear 7-3.

Betting:—7 to 2 Gipsy's Advice, fives Tarquin, sevens Braggart and Mintspear, tens Santicola, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79; Places Rs. 33, Rs. 35 and Rs. 21.

The race:—To a good start Chert led from Santicola, Mintspear and One Too Many till the field came to near the distance, where Santicola assumed the command. But opposite the stand, Braggart came up and after a punishing race won by ¾ length, a short head between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 25 secs.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' CHERRY AND BLACK, 8-7, Huxley 1
Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 8-2, Northmore 2
Mr. Maci's GRACEFIELD, 9-3, Barden ... 3

Also ran:—Frisette 9-5, Flotelle 9-10, St. Bawn 9-9 Talcum 8-8, Tufa 8-4, Principal Girl 8-3 and Sungrebe 8-2.

Betting:—Fours Cherry and Black, fives Tufa, sixes Frisette and Gracefield, eights Principal Girl and Sungrebe, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 38 and Rs. 26.

The race:—Miss Slasher, Gracefield and Sungrebe was the order at the start. Then came Talcum, Tufa and Frisette with Cherry And Black last. Huxley began improving his position from the half-mile post and challenging Miss Slasher, opposite the stands won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 23 2/5 secs.

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Gubbay's LITTLE FRONT, 7-9, S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. Dee's HARVEST HOME, 7-8, Young 2
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDIA, 8-11, Meekings 3

Also ran:—Green Boy 7-8 (dec. 3 lbs.), Forfeit Lass 9-10, Camberley 9-8, Busking 9-1, Verres 8-0 (dec. 1 lb.), Bedtime 7-5 (dec. 2 lbs.), Mary 7-3, Vanity Box 7-0 (dec. 3 lbs.), Reigning Star 6-13 and Damoiselle 6-7 (dec. 12 lbs.).

Betting:—Threes Camberley and Verres, sevens Vanity Box and Star of India, tens Forfeit Lass and Bedtime, fifteens Mary, Green Boy and Harvest Home.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142; Places Rs. 37, Rs 82 and Rs. 46.

The race:—Little Front jumped off with the lead and making all the running, won by ½ length, stalling off the challenge of Harvest Home, who finished 1¼ lengths in front of the third.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

THE CARMICHAEL CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Galstaun's ST. QUIN, 7-7, Rose 1
Capt. Bouvet's LOUVIERS D'OR, 8-4, Pullin 2
Also ran:—Cairngillan 7-7, Killoi 9-10, Double Scotch 9-0, Ballaghtobin 9-0, Oros 9-0, Redspear 8-4, King's Fare 8-4 and Necessity 7-7.

Betting:—Threes Cairngillan, fours St. Quin,, fives Baronvale, sevens Ores and King's Fare, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 26 and Rs. 40.

The race:—Off a good start Baronvale assumed the command, followed by King's Fare and Oros. Cairngillan being nearer the last Baronvate led into the straight, when St. Quin came at him and easily passing him won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third

Time:—2 mins. 6 4/5 secs.

THE FIRST JUMPERS' FLAT.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Walsh's BODENHAM, 10-11, Barden ... 1
Mr. Raikut's CASTLE VITE, 9-4, Clarke 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR, 11-5, Hayhoe 3

Also ran:—Vain Jain 9-8, Irish Recruit 11-7, Wavelets Dupe 10-6, Canberra 10-0 and Sumurun 9-7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Bodenham, sixes Irish Recruit, sevens Monsieur Nestor, eights Sumurun, tens and over the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24.

The race:—Wavelets Dupe took a long lead with Castle Vite second, Monsieur Nestor and Bodenham being together third. In the straight Bodenham collared the field and won easily by 4½ lengths, a short head between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 6 2/5 secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 8-7, Northmore 1
Mrs. Davis' BACHELOR'S PROSPECT, 3-8, Harrison 2
Mr. Alibo's CHEEKY GIRL, 6-12 (dec. 5 lbs.), Rose 3

Also ran:—Joylene 8-8 (dec. 1 lb.), Lulad 9-10, Spring Morn 8-1, Pagodite 7-8 (dec. 2 lbs.) and Little Arch 7-12.

(Continued in Column 3.)

BOXING IN PARIS.

BADOUD DEFEATS LENAERS.

Albert Badoud, who claims the welterweight championship of Europe since he defeated Johnny Basham, figured in the chief event at the National Sporting Club de France on November 14. His opponent was the Belgian, Jules Lanaers, who a week earlier defeated Victor Marchand. It will perhaps be remembered that Badoud also beat Marchand some weeks back. Previous results pointed to Badoud as the winner, and he fulfilled expectations, scoring a victory in the eighth round, when Lenaers's seconds tossed in the sponge. His performance, however, cannot be qualified as good; it disappointed his supporters. Badoud may have benefited by his American tour as far as boxing pure and simple is concerned, but he appears to have lost much of his vim and dash which made him one of the most redoubtable fighters in the ring at his weight. He never seemed to be fairly started, and time and again missed splendid opportunities, Lenaers's guard being frequently very open. Both men relied chiefly on their left, and even in the latter rounds, when the Belgian was calmed down and fatigued, Badoud only reluctantly brought his right into play.



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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

POLICE INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

INCIDENTS OF 17TH SEPTEMBER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 3.

On the Special Tribunal reassembling to-day, the parties were represented as before. Mr. Eardley Norton began his cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. Prosecution witness No. 1, I. D. B. Inspector Daibarasing was tendered for cross-examination. He said that the Bakr-id festival of 1917 fell in September, 1917; in August and September, 1917 witness did not read the entry about Katarpur Kurbani in the register. One constable, Sohmedati, went to Katarpur and made a report about Kusham on his return. Witness himself did not go to Katarpur in 1917. Entries in register No. O. E. were checked only once a year. Nobody told him to check the entry in 1918. He did so in the course of his ordinary duties. In 1917 he had seen reports in the daily diary of Jwalapur written and signed by sub-inspector Mohamed Jafar, who is still in service. but who was now on leave. Witness knew constable Abdul Salam, who was stationed at Jwalapur in 1917. Sohundat made a verbal report, which was entered by the writer head constable and signed by Sohandat. He told witness that the Mahomedans performed sacrifice in their own homes. He did not tell witness that he had spoken to any Hindu of Katarpur on the subject nor witness asked any questions on the subject. He had no conversation with Mohomed Jafar in 1917, or afterwards about the Katarpur Kurbani of 1916.

DAIBARASING'S VISIT TO KATARPUR.

Sub-Inspector Mr. Masiullah, his station officer, deputed him about 5th September to go to Katarpur, which he actually did on 7th September. Masiullah did not give him any reason why he wanted witness to go a second time nor did he get any information about any apprehended breach of peace at Katarpur. Witness had no information that Masiullah had himself gone to Katarpur five days after witness' July visit. Witness has seen the entry of 31st July 1918. Before his September, visit Masiullah did not show the entry to witness, who saw it himself on 11th September. Witness came to know of the complaint of Harnam of Katarpur made to the subdivisional magistrate on 10th September, when the said complaint was sent to the Jwalapur Thana. Witness got from the village chaukidars Atra and Shadilal as well as from the Mahomedans of the village as to what the custom about Kurbani at Katarpur was. The Hindus of Katarpur told witness that no Kurbani ever took place at Katarpur. Chaukidars were present and did not contradict the Hindus. The Hindus refused to execute any agreement, although witness told them both on 7th and 8th September. About 10 or 15 Hindus were present when he asked for the agreement. Witness stated to the Hindus that there was an entry in the register about Kurbani taking place at Katarpur. Some Hindus four in number expressed their consent in the presence of other Hindus who still refused. Harnam Singh told witness in July that no sacrifice took place and it was not on account of the advice that witness gave him that he agreed to an agreement on 7th September. Witness asked the chaukidars on both occasions as to how they knew that sacrifices were performed if they were performed so secretly. Shadilal is still a chaukidar in service. Atra had been sent up for cattle theft and dismissed. This was after the Katarpur riot.

Witness told Masiullah on 11th September that in his opinion the custom of sacrifice at Katarpur had been established. He did not say that up to that time the Hindus did not object and they were then objecting. Witness had read Harnam Singh's complaint. The statement in that complaint that no cows were ever sacrificed at Katarpur was not true.

THE 1857 CRY.

After lunch sub-inspector Darbsingh in reply to Mr. Norton said that either on the way to Katarpur or at Katara Inspector Masiullah told him that at the secretary's house, Mahant Golabgir said that people should go to Katarpur to stop the sacrifice. He did not say to whom Golabgir said this. He said that he had sent telegrams to the circle inspector and the superintendent of police. Witness did not mention this conversation before to-day to anybody. Witness heard that the crowd on both days saw that it would be the year 1857. It was a mistake that he did not mention this cry with reference to the incidents of 17th September. He recalled this incident when questioned to-day. It was not for the purpose of bringing his statement in consonance with the statements of the circle inspector and Masiullah that he said to-day that the 1857 cry was uttered on 17th September. So far as he remembered, he mentioned the 1857 cry on the 17th to the superintendent of police. On 18th September four cows were brought out of two houses. Witness was not with sub-inspector Masiullah when the latter brought out the cows. No names of mahants and sardars were mentioned as having sent men to Katarpur. It was only said that Masiullah and the Brahmin sardars of Kankhal had sent men; sardars remained at Atabaksh's house till 2 p.m. Witness could not hear what they said. The sardars and mahants went away with the crowd in the evening.

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 4.

Sub-inspector Darbar Singh further cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton said that in his statement before Mr. Bellairs, he did not mention his conversation with Masiullah about Golabir's visit to the Municipal Secretary's house on the evening of 16th September. The crowd were always saying that they would not allow the sacrifice to take place and on they had come with kafans tied to their heads both before and after the arrival of the Kankhal leaders. Witness had stated yesterday that he arrived at Saharanpur on the evening of 2nd January. That was wrong. He arrived on the evening of the New Year's day. He and Masiullah were staying at separate places at Saharanpur. The cry that the Hindus had been beaten or killed had been uttered within a minute or two of the time, when Babu Gangaprasad told the Kankhal leaders that he had stopped the sacrifices. The cry came from the south, where the Mosque was situated. There was a large crowd in that direction. A large portion passed the "chanpal" in the direction of the mosque. About two thousand people passed. They were very excited and were shouting. Six Kankhal leaders were present then with the sub-divisional magistrate

"ADVANCE AND BEAT."

The leaders precipitated themselves into the crowd and ran fast. They all cried "Advance and beat." Witness did not hear anybody saying that they should carry out the work for which they had come. One of the six leaders said what they were looking at. Witness could not say which of the six. None of them said "Do your duty." The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Tahsildar, the Circle Inspector, Masiullah and witness were all standing close by when all this happened. They saw a crowd of sixty or seventy Mahomedans about one furlong and a half from Katarpur. They were within twenty paces of this crowd on the 17th. Witness saw roughly about fifty Mahomedans. He looked only curiously at the Mahomedan crowd on the 18th and he was prepared to say that about half were Katarpur people. He had seen some of them later on at Dhampura, but he had no conversation with them. All the Mahomedans, witness saw on the 17th, were in that crowd of the 18th. He could not give the name of any Mahomedan who was in the crowd.

All the police officers had revolvers in their hands. Witness's revolver was loaded. He could not say about others. They did not point their revolvers towards anybody. Witness had noticed a wounded Sadhu while at the grove with the Magistrate. Mohant, Baramdas and Dr. Puranprasad both said that if they went the Kurbani would not now take place. They repeated this three times together. It was not said in the form of a question. Both spoke in a threatening tone. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate answered that he had already said that there would be no Kurbani. He did not say this three times. Witness did not see Dr. Puranprasad among the Kankhal leaders who had come to Chanpal. Before the Magistrate read out the order to the Kankhal leaders he had informed the Katarpur people.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER'S SIESTA.

Nobody attempted to perform the Kurbani on 18th September. Baramdass' threat appeared to be a very foolish one as the Kurbani had been prohibited. Witness did not see approver Swami Satyakama on 18th September or before that date. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate had a hot bath and ate his food. He was reading a book and went off to sleep. The Kankhal leaders had not arrived then. Witness was under the *amli* tree and he could not say who arouse the Magistrate. Either the Circle Inspector or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate selected the tamarind tree as the place where the wounded were to be carried. There it was that Dr. Puranprasad introduced himself. Masiullah whispered something to the Magistrate. Witness does not know what it was. The Magistrate said it did not matter. He said it aloud and not in whispers. Witness knew constable Mahomed Umar. He never told witness that he had been seized by the Hindus and was released on pretending to be a Brahmin. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

ENQUIRY INTO MURDER OF HINDUS.

After lunch, witness was cross-examined by Pandit Mohunlal, Barrister of Saharanpur. Witness said he did not see on 18th September, the cow which had been made over to Alibaksh on the 17th. On the 18th witness did not see any cow at Katarpur anywhere. Nobody enquired on the 18th as to where that cow was which had been delivered over to allibaksh on the 17th. It did not strike witness to think of this cow. On 20th or 21st September a corpse was found in the main canal. It was the corpse of a Hindu as it had a tuft of hair on the head. The corpse was found near the Jwalapur thana to Katarpur. The total strength there was fifty or so. A few were on leave and some few were left at the thana. When they set out on the 17th they did not know when they would return. Witness did not remember whether there were any carts at Katarpur on 18th. He noticed the horses belonging to some Kankhal leaders on 17th. The witness was then asked a question regarding the individual accused and the various enmities which it was suggested accounted for their being named as the accused persons.

NO WRITTEN REPORT MADE.

Cross-examined by Pandit Radhakishan Das of Moradabad witness said that he received an order eight or ten days after the riot that he should enquire about any Hindus who had been killed. He made this enquiry in fifteen or twenty villages. The question he put was whether any Hindus of their village had been killed in the riot. He did not ask whether those persons were themselves in the riot. Witness made enquiries from the females of the surrounding villages whether any Katarpur Hindus had been killed. He made a verbal report to Mr. Goad. He did not record any statements nor did he submit any written report. He spoke to Mr. Goad about 20 or 25 days after the order was given. He alone enquired into this matter. Some constables Abdus Salam, Sumeru Ramasaran and Abdul Raual sometimes went with him. Mr. Goad took note of this investigation on 26th September and he gave the order 3 or 4 days after.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held at the St. Xavier's College Hall to-morrow at 6 p.m. Principal A. Darby, M. A., Miss F. D Wilson, Mr. R. S. Padbidre M. A., and others will address the meeting on the teaching of English in schools and suggestions for improvements.

KUT HEROES.

RETURN OF FURTHER BATCH.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME.

A further batch of 133 gallant men of the Indian Army returned to Bombay by the hospital ship "Devanha," yesterday morning and were warmly welcomed by a crowd on the wharf of Alexandra Dock. The repatriated heroes included Punjabis, Gurkhas, Sikhs, Rajputs, Baluchis, and Mahrattas, and all them looked hardened warriors. Major-General Knight, commanding Bombay, Brigade, welcomed them on behalf, of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Subadar-Major Rao Bahadur Gopal Krishna Rao, A.-D.-C. did likewise on behalf of his Excellency the Governor. On entering No. 2 Shed the arrivals were addressed by General Knight who delivered to them a message from the Commander-in-Chief welcoming them back to their country after three and a half years of captivity. General Knight added that the whole world was familiar with the circumstances under which they were compelled to surrender at Kut, but now the whole world rejoiced to contemplate their wonderful capacity for endurance and bravery. They were welcomed back as heroes of the Indian Army, as men who upheld the honour and glorious traditions of the Indian Army.

Subedar-Major Gopal, Krishna Rao Speaking in Mahrathi and he was present to welcome them on behalf of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd who admired their fortitude during their exile and the splendid martial spirit which they displayed to the credit of the Indian Army and the honour of their King and country.

The men having been accommodated in rows of benches were served with all manner of light refreshments by the ladies of the Reception Committee, including Mrs. Duncan Watson, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Cowtsjee Jehangir, Mrs. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. Billimoria, Mrs. Desai, Mrs. Thakore, Dilshad Begum and Miss Cheney.

The Staffords' Band played as they left in motor cars for the Marine Lines Camp, and cheers.

THE ARRIVALS.

The men who arrived by the "Devanha" represented the following corps:—

24th Punjabis, 9; 66th Punjabis, 8; 2/7th Gurkhas, 8; 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, 8; 48th Pioneers, 6; 120th Infantry, 6; 3rd Coy. 1st Sappers and Miners,, 5; 7th Rajputs, 5; 117th Maharatta Light Infantry, 4; 110th Maharatta Light Infantry, 4; 104th Rifles, 4, 76th Punjabis, 4; 22nd Punjabis, 4; S. and T. Corps India, 3; 26th Mule Corps, 3; 34th Divl. Sigl. Coy., 3; 2nd Field Ambulance, 2; 104th Battery R.G.A., 2; 37th Mule Cadre, 2; 33rd Mule Corps, 2; 30th Mule Corps, 2; 21st Mule Cadre, 2; 119th Infantry, 2; 99th Infantry, 2; Alwar Infantry, 2; 1st Jodpore Lancers, 1; 2nd Lancers, 1; 7th Lancers, 1; 16th Cavalry, 1; 2nd Rajputs, 1; 56th Punjabis, 1; 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, 1; 114th Maharatta Light Infantry, 1; 116th Maharatta Light Infantry, 1; 89th Punjabis, 1; 124th Baluchis, 1; 1/1st Gurkhas, 1; Survey Party, 1; 7th Mule Corps, 1; 12th Mule Corps, 1; 13th Mule Corps, 1; 28th Mule Corps, 1; Jaipur Transport Corps, 1; 21st Mountain Battery, 1; 5th Battery R.F.A., 1; 63rd Battery R.F.A., 1; 76th Battery R.F.A., 1; 6th Ammunition Column, 1; 4th Field Ambulance, 1; 107th Field Ambulance, 1; No. 9 Coy. Army Bearer Corps, 1; Postal Depot, 1; 2nd Dorsets, 1; 4th Hants Follower, 1; Royal Indian Marine, 1; Bengal Ambulance Corps, 1.

LARGE CONTINGENT DUE ON WEDNESDAY.

A further batch of repatriated "Kut" prisoners are expected to arrive in Bombay per R.I.M.S. Hardinge which will arrive in the be berthed at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock at be berthed at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock 9-15 a.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant. The Hardinge brings the largest number of "Kut" men up to date and the reception which will commence punctually at 10 a.m., will probably colipse any that has taken place.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd have signified their intention to be present to welcome this large contingent of our gallant men.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Captain N. R. Ubaya, I.M.S.; Captain N. K. Ball, I.M.S.; Captain Clifford, I.M.S.

BRITISH WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sub-Conductor D. S. Gomez, Posts.

E. B. Holt, 3rd Class Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd Field Ambulance.

A. S. Phaure, 4th Class Assistant-Surgeon, 4th Field Ambulance.

D. L. Mackay, 2nd Class Assistant-Surgeon, 106th Field Ambulance.

A. S. D'Shuza, 4th Class Assistant-Surgeon, 106th Field Ambulance.

J. W. Newbould, 3rd Class Assistant-Surgeon, 76th Battery R.F.A.

R. P. Lewis, 3rd Class Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd Dorsets.

A. J. Hixon, 4th Class Assistant-Surgeon, 9th Indian General Hospital.

BRITISH RANKS.

Calcutta Volunteer Battery, R.F.A., 3; Royal Engineers, 1; 16th Brigade S. & T., 1; 63rd Battery R.F.A., 1; 1st Ox and Bucks, 1; and 66th Battery R.F.A., 1.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mukh Ram, Subadar, 104th Rifles.
Ganpat Singh, Jemadar, 104th Rifles.
Kaim Ram, Jemadar, 104th Rifles.
Reham Dad Khan, Jemadar, 104th Rifles.
M. S. Doraswamy, Head Clerk, S. & T.
Mithu Lal, Jemadar, 74th Punjabis.
Fateh Khan, Subadar, 119th Infantry.
Kinkam, Jemadar, 119th Infantry.
Dunga Rawat, Subadar, 128th Infantry.
Taj Singh, Jemadar, 128th Infantry.
Brawan Pershad Singh, Subadar, 7th Rajputs.
Ram Doyal Singh, Staff Major, 7th Rajputs.
Wanan Singh, S. S., 57 18.
Lehua Singh, Subadar, 48th Pioneers.
Depa Singh, Jemadar, 48th Pioneers.
Muja Singh, Jemadar, 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Shaba Din, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Rahimat Ali, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Fatteh Khan, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Paine Khan, 120th Infantry.
Jemadar Muntaji Khan, 120th Infantry.
Staff Major Kitab Gul, 120th Infantry.
Jemadar Khan Mohd, 82nd Punjabis.
Bridge Train Jemadar Sadir Nakim, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Hamza Khan, 105th Mahratta L. I.
Subadar Ilias Dar Khan, 103rd Mahratta L. I.
Subdar Mina Mohd Bey, 117th Mahratta, L. I.
Subadar Sheikh Isman, 117th Mahratta L. I.
Jemadar Sayed Ibrahim, 34th Divl. Sig. Co.
Jemadar Ibrahim, 21st Mule Cadre.
Subadar Mohd Din, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Mohd Uma Khan, 7th Lancers.
Jemadar Sahab Dad Khan, 23rd Cavalry.

INDIAN WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon V. M. Sathute, 103rd Mahratta L. I.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Peutab Singh, 129th Infantry.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal, 4th Field Ambulance.

Mirza Ali, Baghdad Interpreter.

INDIAN RANKS.

48th Pioneers, 85; 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, 48; 117th Mahratta Light Infantry, 444; 7th Rajputs, 37; 104th Rifles, 33; 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31; 67th Punjabis, 30th; 2/7th Gurkhas, 29; 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 26; 30th Mule Corps, 25; 13th Infantry, 30; 120th Infantry, 22; 7th Lancers, 19; 21st Mule Cadre, 18; 6th Ammunition Column, 17; 23rd Cavalry, 14; Supply Park, 13; 123rd Rifles, 13; Sirmoor Sappers, 12; 14th Mule Corps, 11; 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, 11; 22nd Coy. 3rd Sappers and Miners, 11; No. 7 Coy. Army Bearer Corps, 10; Jaipur Transport Corps, 10; 34th Divl. Siglge. Co., 10; 104th Battery, R. F. A. 10; 89th Punjabis, 10; 91st Infantry, 10; 37th Mule Cadre, 10; 2nd Field Ambulance, 9; Indian Police, 9; 82nd Punjabis, 9; 13th Mule Corps, 9; 3ff151st Infantry, 8; 1/5th Horse Battary, 7; 1st Ox and Bucks, 7; 26th Mule Corps, 7; 16th Rajputs, 6; 16th Cavalry, 6; 18th Brigade, 6; 2nd Norfolks, 6; 16th Brigade, 6; 86th Battery, R. F. A. 6; Bengal Ambulance Corps, 5; 99th Infantry, 5; 111th Infantry, 5; 32nd Lancers, 5; A. H. C. 4; 8th Rajputs, 4; 106th Field Ambulance, 4; 4th Field Ambulance, 4; 2nd Lancers, 4; S. T. C. 4; No. 6 Depot Jaipur Transport Corps, 4; 76th Battery, R. F. A. 4; 15th Mule Corps, 4; 116th Infantry, 4; 3rd British General Hospital, 3; 3rd Indian General Hospital, 3; No. 9 Coy. Army Bearer Corps, 3; 1st Field Ambulance, 3; 9th Indian General Hospital, 3; 17th Brigade S. and T. 3; 17th Brigade, 3; No. 9 Depot 17th Brigade, 3; Boat L. 8, 3; 11th Ammunition Column, 3; 63rd Battery, R. F. A. 3; Persian Coolies, 3; 59th Rifles, 3; 122nd Infantry, 3; 31st Mule Corps, 3; 12th Mule Corps, 3; 1st Sappers and Miners, 3; 87th Punjabis, 3; 113th Infantry, 2; 30th Brigade Supply, 2; 1st Indian General Hospital 2; 5th Battery R. F. A. 2; 82nd Battery R. A. A. 2; 3/rd Gurkhas, 2; G. I. Depot 2, 6th Divl S. and T. 2, 124th Infantry 2, 30th Brigade 2, 4th Depot 26th Mule Corps 2, 73rd Battery R. F. A. 2, 57th Section Hospital 2, 93rd Infantry 2, No. "D" Column 5th Ammunition Column 2, Railway Coolies 2, 22nd Mule Cadre 2, 53rd Sikhs 2, 2nd Mule Corps 2, 88th Infantry 2, 97th Infantry 2, 2nd British General Hospital 1, 57th Mule Corps 1, 22nd Mule Cadre 1, 31st Mule Corps 1, 10th British General Hospital 1, 9th Advance Stores, Meerut, S. and T. 1, No. 5 Co. Army Bearer Corps 1, No. 6 Co. Army Bearer Corps 1, 106th Army Bearer Corps 1, 107th Army Bearer Corps 1, 9th Unit Supply 1, 6th Divl, Suply Park 1, 1/4th Hants 1, 1st Lancers 1, 2/3rd Gurkhas 1, 86th Infantry 1, 12th Supply Depot 1, 2nd Dorsets 1, 116th Mahratta Light Infantry 1, 9th Supply Depot 1, 44th Infantry 1, 33rd Mule Corps 1, Army Bearer Corps 1, M. T. A. S. C. 1, 2nd Royal West Kents 1, 114th Mahratta Light Infantry 1, 102nd Grenadiers 1, 93rd Infantry 1, Divl Supply Column 1, No. 6 Section A. V. C. 1, Divl. Hdqtrs. Baghdad Council 1, Boat L. 9 1, Boat R. N. 2 1, Isborma ? ? ? 1, 72nd Batery R. F. A. 1, Ordnance Depot Quetta 1, No. 2 Cavalry Hospital 1, Headquarters 1, Ordnance Depot (Ferozepore) 1, 9th Cavalry Hospital 1, A. D. T. 1, 114th Infantry 1, No. 2 Survey Section 1. 26th Punjabis 1, 54th Sikhs 1, 43rd Infantry 1, 7th Ammunition Column 1, 8th Ammunition Column 1, 11th Cavalry Corps 1, 6th Cavalry Corps 1, 5th Cavalry Corps 1, Bhairatpur Transport Corps 1, 23rd Mule Cadre 1, 3rd Mule Cadre 1, 10th Mule Corps 1, 75th Infantry 1, 73rd Infantry 1.

APPEAL FOR PRIVATE MOTOR CARS.

The Secretary of the Troops Reception Committee writes:—

Will you please publish in your next issue another appeal for private motor cars to convey the British and Indian officers from the Docks to hotels and camps on the arrival of R.I.M.S. Hardinge.

Several patriotic citizens have very kindly promised their cars on every occasion but not sufficient to meet the requirements of such a large batch as arrive on Wednesday morning and at least 12 more cars are needed.

Owners who are willing to lend their cars are asked to write to The Embarkation Commandant, Bombay.

DASTUR DHALLA'S LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Conference, Dastur M. N. Dhalla is delivering a series of lectures in Gujarati in the Anjuman Atashbehram Hall on Monday 6th, Wednesday 8th, Thursday 9th and Friday 10th January. The lectures will commence at 6 p.m.

MAHORS OF AMRAOTI SUPPORT MR. PATEL'S BILL.

At a meeting of the Mahars of the Amraoti District held at Nargaondi a resolution supporting the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Validation Bill was passed.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a lecture on the Principles of Sanitation with lantern slides at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall in Princess Street to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.)

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

FOR DISMISSAL.

39-18—1024-17—Purnanand and Co, Manibai widow v Pranlal Tribhowandas, Bhimji and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

C C 10-18—576-18—Tyabji D and Co., Panalal Ganeshdas a firm v Ramdas Khimji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Co.

S C 14-18—500-18—Payne and Co, Morarji Goculdas and Co a firm v The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd, Sham M and H.

Ins Ct No. 297-18—15-18 and the Re Bhimji Jairam Ins—Payne and Co, Goculdas Dossa & Co a firm and ors v Bhimji Jayraj, Madhowji K and Ch.

8-18—Ins Act No. 149-17—In Re Khurshedji Wadia an insolvent—M B Chothia, Byramji Heerjibhoy Warden v Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K and Co.

19-18—810-17—S A Tyabji Janabai v Sadoo Narayan, Khandvalla and Co (for a pauper).

23-18—447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangulkar and ors v Dr Dhunjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

C C 13-18—426-18—Mehta D and L. Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm v Thacker Hansraj Pushotam, Purshotamdas and Co.

24-18—In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Madh K and Ch, Gopalji Kuverji v Moorarji Jairam Narranji and anr, Ard H D and Co, Moti and D.

O S 11-18—609-18—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Mer K and Co.

25-18—181-17—Edg G W and Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne and Co.

S C 20-18—10-18—Judah and Solomon, Dhondu Sadashiv Kale v The Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Bank Ltd (in liquidation), M V Gokhale.

S C 22-18—1116-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhma Lalla and Co a firm v Bai Tarabai widow.

30-18—1036-17—Mans H M and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors, Jehangir and S, Little and Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D and Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Bhimji and Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji and Co.

34-18—M/3-18—Shroff and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

35-18—1264-18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy and Co, Edg G W and Co.

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co, Yamasheta Kousen Kaisa Ltd v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 7/1561-8—Dubash and Co, Mulshanker Bhimji Parekh and anr v Bhai Mulji Ibrahim and anr, Malvi M R and Co. Part heard.

274-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular S N Co Ltd v Pandit Gokarannath Misra, Dikshit and Co, Part heard, 20-12-18.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

123-16—Payne and Co, Foolcore widow v Bai Saheb Keshrising Rajmal and anr, Saheb Keshrising Rajmal and anr.

124-16—Payne and Co, Foolcore widow v Bai Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1418-17—Khambatta and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy v Farukhnissa Bibi, Mulji and Tha.

1421-17—Captain and V, Hidji Jetha and Co a firm v Tulsidas Goverdhandas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1351-17—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Byramji Mehta v Jehangir Framji Lentin, Shamrao M and H.

22-18—Shroff and D, Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and L.

27-18—Crawford B and Co, Virchand Dolla & Co a firm v Krishnarao Harischandra Mantri, Dubash and Co.

136-18—Little and Co, The Sizing Materials Co Ltd v Surana Dalal and Co a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1423-17—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Gulam Husein Essaji, Ard H D and Co.

507-18—Ard H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayen v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas a firm.

1046-17—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm v Moharsingdas Brijlal a firm, Khandwalla and Co

499-17—M B Chothia, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and anr, Mal M R and Co, Payne and Co M B Chothia.

365-17—Pandia and Co, Aminabai widow v Jainabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

843-17—Daph F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ard H D and Co, Shroff and D, Tyabji D and Co.

1347-17—Mal M R and Co, Radhakison Ghanshamdas v Deosey Ramji, Shroff and D.

97-16—Maneklal and K, Vithal Purshotam and Sons v Mukundnath Krishnath Khote, Rustomji and G.

98-16—Maneklal and K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v Dayanath Kashinath Khote & anr., Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

78-16—Mulla and M, Jaffer Mohomed Mistry v Kanji Jetha and ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 20-12-18.

409-15—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshdas Gangadas a firm v Maganmal Jitmal and ors, Pocha and Co.

1449-17—Crawford B and Co, Yne Loong King Kee a firm v Abdulla Haji Mamjee, Payne and Co.

276-17—Purnanand and Co, Vanmali Girdhar and anr, Dandigala Keshavalu and anr, Matu J and M.

1438-17—Daph P and D, Thakordas Ranchhodas Gandhi v Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

1439-17—Jam R and D, Messrs Mangaldas Chimanlal and Co a firm v Jehangir Framji Joshi, Jehangir G and B.

1446-17—Rustomji and G, Mahadeo Devram v Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

1450-18—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Sahebram Surajmal a firm and ors, Patell and Ez.

1456-17—Khan L and M, Govind Laxman Gokhale v Harichand Manchharam, Hiralal and Co.

5-18—Motichand and D, Dada Haji Essak v Atmaram Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edg G W and Co.

8-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Gilman Forage v Messrs Jacob Heron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

18-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v Jainarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

33-18—Jam R and D, Lalji Godoo a firm v Haji Rahimtulla Hassan, Mehta D and L.

34-18—Dubash and Co, Hormasji Dossabhai Patel v Harmukhrai Harmanlaksh, Manecklal and K.

35-18—Soonderdas and Co, Jasraj Kesrimal a firm v Hansraj Samanlal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1086-18—Hiralal T and Co, Messrs Haji Gani Sumar a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.

1009-18—Purshotamdas and Co, Thakor Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm v N F Ardeshir and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1518-18—Mehta D and L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Narottam Motichand a firm, Moti and D.

LONG CAUSES.

373-18—Jam R and D, Chhotalal Chaturbhuj a firm v Hardeodas Shamsunder a firm.

1241-17—Matu J and M, Boga and Anwari a firm v Balakram Kachumal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1336-17—Ami and D, Messrs Shanalal Lalabhai Banker and Bros a firm v Sha Gantamdas Talakchand.

818-17—Ard H D and Co, Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim a firm v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

1069-17—Bhai K and G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v Jugjiwan Ujamsey, Pandia and Co For postponement.

253-16—N C Dalal, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and anr v Bai Ayeshabai widow and ors, Jeh G and B, Jam R and D, Little and Co.

892-17—Tyabji D and Co, Parwatibai v Kuverbai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Mulla and M.

37-18—M B Chothia, Ismail Hassam Mooiza Parvez and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa, Mehta D and L.

39-18—M B Chothia, Mariambai and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa, Mehta D and L.

55-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Silman Forage v Jacob Haron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mansi Virdhar and anr, Ard H D and Co, Rustomji and G.

7-18—Unwalla P and P, Lala Darbarimal Juvalashi v Jeram Virjee, Surajmull and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" arrives with repatriated prisoners of war.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni close G. P. O. at 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.

Lecture to Women on "Sanitation and Public Health" by Dr. Gore, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo, Road, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Indian Mathematical Society, Second Conference, University Convocation Hall 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7.0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9.0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8.45 and 10.30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

FERNANDES—Allelnia A. Fernandes died at his residence at Mahim, on 5th January, 1919. Funeral will take place at 8-30 a.m. to-day, at St. Michael's. Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

WADIA:—At his residence Nepean Sea Road, Dossabhoy Framjee Wadia, senior partner Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors, died 6 a.m. on Saturday 4th instant. Oothamna ceremony at his residence to-day, Monday 3 p.m. (B. T.).

KOLASKER:—Kumari Yeshoda (Kamala), aged 10 only, daughter of Mr. Kolasker, Barrister, died of pernicious Malaria, on January 2nd, at Rasta's Wada (East) Poona.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Port Trustees intend to hold an Inspection of Port Trust Works on Tuesday, 4th February, 1919.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry., Bn., (I.D.F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6 p.m.

C. G. SHAH MEMORIAL FUND.

A fund to raise a memorial to the late Mr. C. G. Shah, founder of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, has been started in Bombay by his past pupils. Contributions can be remitted to Mr. C. C. Marfatia, Topiwala's Chawl, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next Monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. to-morrow at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office when Mr. K. H. Printer, M. R. San. I. will read a paper on "House Drainage System for Salsette." The meeting is open to the public.

AMRELI SEVAK MANDAL.

The Sevak Mandal started in 1913, at Amreli (Kathiawar) has just issued a report of its five years work. Among its varied activities those which deserve to be noted are the establishment of a free reading room for ladies, the opening of six small free dispensaries for the poor, and the organisation of study classes for females. The Mandal did some splendid work during the Influenza epidemic in villages.

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2 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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THE UNIVERSAL INVESTMENT & INFORMATION BUREAU.
SHARE MARKET REPORT.
INVESTORS (not speculators) desirous of knowing opportune times for dealing SECURITIES for the year 1919, can get good advices from time to time by registering their names with the above Bureau and becoming Members thereof by paying a subscription of Rs. 250 for the year.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 6th January, 1919.

ORGANISATION OF INDIAN LABOUR—I.

Amidst other pressing claims to public notice, the successful issue of the public meeting held by the workmen of Bombay interested in the recent anti-memorial movement, to congratulate Mr. Jinnah and other leaders upon their fine stand, has passed almost unnoticed, but those present at this monster meeting of more than twenty thousand men from the Bombay labouring classes were unanimous in their approval of the remarkable orderliness of the gathering, and in their appreciation of the interest evinced by the working class audience in the speeches delivered. A particular point impressed upon that gathering by speaker after speaker was that the workman was as much a citizen of Bombay as the employer of labour, or the official, or any member of the leisured class. Latterly there has been a great cooperative activity in these citizens of the Parel area, and the enthusiastic young men belonging to the "politically-minded class", according to the Montagu-Chelmsford phraseology, were impressed, when working for the relief of distress in this area, with the intelligent interest of the sufferers in all that was done for them. It was an unexpected pleasure for the young volunteers to watch the workmen's efforts in an organised defence against disease, and it is clear that the recent campaign against Influenza, the efforts of the Influenza Relief Committee when the Social Service League, the Hindu Medical Association, the Humanitarian League and other bodies did such splendid work, has opened the eyes of the working classes as well as of the middle class youths, interested in social work, to the appalling conditions in which the Bombay labourer has to live, and the drab existence he has to lead.

The question of adequate housing has been always one of the most difficult problems in ameliorating the condition of the Bombay workman, and we must not fail to point out here that the same neglect which has characterised Bombay and Ahmedabad will rapidly make the problem equally difficult in other cities in the Presidency where labour is likely to congregate. The time, however, has now come when Labour itself ought to raise its collective voice and demand better sanitary and housing conditions, not to speak of better and equitable economic return for the toil it has to undergo. There are one or two workmen's societies existing in this city, but we hope that, instead merely of middle class efforts being charitably inclined to do something for Labour—and in this connection due acknowledgment must be made of the welfare work which the Social Service League has been able to organise with the help of some millowners—Labour itself will assert its voice by the formation of Unions. That it is receptive to new ideas, that it can intelligently follow leaders in whom it has confidence, was evident during the strikes of last year, when a body of workmen, appreciably large in number, realised how to better their economic position after a thoroughly peaceful agitation. It is true that the formation of Trade Unions will be at first a task of a peculiarly difficult nature for these workmen, the majority of whom are illiterate and are living on what are practically starvation wages. Labour in this case must be directed by those, who have enjoyed higher opportunities of education, whose temperament inclines them for social work, and, who, above all, are alive to the wrongs of the poor and the essential injustice of the capitalist scheme of things which by cheating the workers of an equitable share of what they produce deprives them and the members of their families of the birth-right of a human being—enough food, enough clothing, proper housing, proper education and equal opportunity to realise himself fully—and who can be expected to study the labour problems of the West, with a view to adapting to local conditions the various devices to which organised Labour in Europe has been resorting for the purposes of a peaceful agitation and for the reorganisation of industry on an equitable basis.

We have every hope that young men from the middle classes will not fail to come forward in this country to adopt, as a career of limited financial gain but great civic utility, the holding of secretarial posts to labour unions. Labour in India and its advisers will, however, have to remember that the road to better organisation, to the securing of just economic conditions, is an arduous one. Educational effort will have to take the first place in any scheme which aims at making Indian Labour conscious of its rights and duties. Labour will have to face peculiar difficulties in this country. Even in England, after well nigh fifty years of conscious effort and considerable achievements, its task has remained difficult. As a most penetrating observer of the Labour movement in England remarks: "Labour in England has still a great deal to learn as to facts and ways and means. It does not know the facts. It does not know where to look for them. It could not always get at them even if it did know where to look. Many of its notions of democracy are too crude and general and old-fashioned for practical use, and it often drops the substance in clutching at the shadow". Labour in India will also have to take care that any collective effort it makes to make its voice heard will be intensely practical. We propose to indicate in a subsequent article what those efforts should be, and what the earliest steps ought to be to start towards the path of Trade Unionism.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT—XI.*

The long distances over which Indian raw materials and finished products have to be transported before they reach the different markets have made the question of the railway rates in India a matter of prime importance for the development of the industries of the country. The present Indian railway policy does not help Indian industries. It merely encourages the export of raw materials and does nothing, except in a few cases like the Tata Iron and Steel Company, to foster indigenous industries. The rates have all along been fixed with a view to divert traffic from one port to another by rival companies. The Commissioners remark: "The point which we desire to make is that there has been a tendency to think of attracting traffic to a particular railway rather than to consider whether a real necessity exists for reduction in the general interests of the country." There was an undue reduction of rates on articles of export and the Commissioners, therefore, feel that there is a necessity for a change in the policy. This change involves the necessity of considering, from the widest possible point of view, how far the existing low rates on produce for export are really required: equality may be better attained by raising a rate which is needlessly low than by reducing one which is not intrinsically too high." On this very sound principle they suggest that the existing low rates on raw materials for export should be raised and the same step taken in regard to the imported manufactured articles. An exception is made in the case of imported machinery and stores for industrial use in India. The raising of the rates on export materials will thus help in reducing the rates for the carrying of raw materials used in industries in the country and also in reducing those for manufactured articles for use in India. The Commissioners also recommend that special rates of concessions for a term of years might be given to new industries wherever it is found to be necessary. They again strongly urge the abolition of inequalities which prevent the development of indigenous industries.

These recommendations of the Commissioners are just what they should be. They will come as a surprise to many of us who know the ways of the bureaucracy too well. The surprise will turn into genuine satisfaction if it is recalled that this honest advocacy of the claims of Indian industries originated from a very able Indian authority on Railway Rates. Mr. Ghosh was specially deputed for the purpose and he has disposed of the problem in such a masterly manner that it reveals the spirit and capacity of an Indian officer for handling matters of vital importance to the country. There is no hucksering, there is no bickering and there are no cleverly worded "solutions" which are usually inspired by the ghosts of foreign interests. While giving the salient points of the suggestions of the Commissioners on the question of transport we should like to draw the attention of the Government to the question of railway sidings for factories and workshops. These sidings reduce very substantially the cost of handling and transport of goods from works to railways. The policy followed by many of the railways in India, specially in Bombay and the Presidency, is very discouraging to new industries. We hope this policy will soon give place to one of active assistance to the numerous new industries which are being organised everywhere in the country. In cases where it is shown that the industrial undertakings are unable to cope with competition and where the cost of transport forms a very serious item in the final cost, the railway companies should be asked by the Government to afford transport facilities to the works along the lines by the provision of sidings. If the tonnage carried by the company is fairly large this will also be to the interest of the railway company, but certain new industries may not be able to promise any large tonnage; in these cases Government should induce the Railway companies to provide the siding, on grounds of national advancement. The cost of laying the sidings in many cases will be too heavy and in most of the new ventures it will not be possible to finance the undertakings. Where the tonnage is large the cost should be borne by the railway companies, but where the tonnage is not sufficient in the initial years the cost should be shared by the Government and the railway company. To assist further development of transport facilities, such works as can afford to own their own waggons should be allowed to do so, as is done in America and elsewhere.

All these recommendations, however, will be of little utility until there is a better control possessed by the Railway Department of the Government over the railways worked by the companies; and so long as there is no statutory modifications the only action which the Department can take is by way of argument or influence. This hopeless condition is highly deplorable. It means that, in spite of all efforts on the part of the people towards industrial development, Indian industries will still have to depend on foreigners for favours. The Boards of Directors of the Indian railway companies in England can, if they so choose, strangle any of Indian national industries by the imposition of heavy rates, if by doing so they can thus protect or help similar industries in the United Kingdom. This anomalous position must at once be set right by legislation. And it can only be set right if railways in India are completely nationalised. The Commissioners again have made no suggestions regarding shipping freights though they say they were quite aware of their importance. This omission is to be very much regretted for the reason that in promoting many key industries we shall have to depend on shipping freights. For instance, India's greatest trade after cotton is in oil-seeds and the oil pressing industry has not yet been developed in the country mainly on account of the very heavy freights on oil. The remedy would be to have a mercantile fleet of our own, but that is a wider issue. The alternative would be to charter a very large tonnage in foreign countries if the British shipping companies continue to maintain heavy freights. Something of this type was planned by the late Jamsedji Tata. But he was a far-seeing man. Government can help if they choose to do so and if they have a desire to help indigenous industries which are seriously handicapped.

*Previous Articles appeared on November 7, 13, 28, 29 and December 6, 11, 14, 19 24 and 31.

Notes of the Day.

For A Permanent Peace.

Permission to address the national assembly of a country is one of the rarest honours which a stranger can receive. In 1917, Mr. Balfour had the privilege of addressing the Congress of the United States. The honour now done to President Wilson in Italy by inviting him to address the national parliament is a remarkable tribute to the alliance of United States in the war. President Wilson made a brief and succinct statement about the objects of peace, the tranquillisation of the Balkans and the United League of Nations. He repudiated the old device of having a fresh balance of power for the reason that the balance of power lacked balance within itself. Disturbances and disputes among States are anticipated to occur from time to time; no optimist denies it. But the problem is for the Powers to have equilibrium enough for fair and considerate decision in all cases, and permitting of sufficient stability during the process of settlement. The balance of power is an unnatural and unstable provision, and there is no statesman who abhors it more heartily than President Wilson.

Stamboul Occupied.

We are favoured with very little news about the affairs of Turkey, excepting, of ciurse, occasional strictures about the iniquity of the Turks and their alleged incapacity for civilised Government. When some politician delivers a diatribe about the annihilation of Turkey or, what is much the same, the parcelling out of Turkish territory on alleged considerations of humanity, we get a lurid summary of it. As to the actual developments of events in Turkey and the work of the Allies, we know very little that is of value. The declaration of the Sultan that the nation erred in fighting the British, was published in India, but the public would have preferred some news about actual happenings, since they need no reminder regarding the strength of Britain or Turkey's consciousness of error.

Turkey and Allies.

Rumous there have been; the news that is now vouchsafed says that a French battalion has been detailed to occupy part of Stamboul, that British troops will be quartered at the "British" quarter of Constantinople, and that an Italian force will occupy another quarter. In a word, Constantinople is being occupied, if it is not already occupied, the representative forces of three victorious Powers being commissioned to enter it and share the divided honours. There were reports that Constantinople was not to be occupied, but the present intelligence confirms the apprehensions entertained by the Moslem world about their veracity. It is no use disguising the fact that the Mussulmans of India will regard the event as a calamity and a humiliation—which can only be repaired by the statesmanship and good offices of Britain and her Allies at the Peace Conference.

Where Is India?

There are, it is now well-known, to be three stages in the conclusion of peace which are of importance and will be watched with great interest. Firstly, the deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet, including the representatives of the Dominions and the nominees from India, settle the terms of peace which the British Empire requires as a belligerent Power and the questions which must remain open for joint decision with the Allies and also possibly at the Peace Conference. To this Imperial Cabinet the nominees from India have access. The next stage is the Inter-Allied Conference of the representatives of all the Allies, who decide about the joint demands on the enemy and the problems that have to be settled, in agreement with the latter, for the permanent peace of the world. The third and final stage is the Peace Conference itself, where, so far as we know, the presence of representatives of India seems to be a doubtful matter. As for the Dominions, there is no doubt whatsoever, for it is explicitly announced that General Botha, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Hughes will be present at the final Conference at Paris. Direct participation in the Peace Conference even by the nominees from India, remains problematical, but, of course, their title as "representatives of India" will be maintained with ceremony.

Mr. Clayton's Climb-down.

The prosecution of the Hon. Mr. Clayton by Mr. Hasan Imam has come to a close, the defendant submitting an unqualified apology to the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendant placed him entirely in the plaintiff's hands and appealed to Mr. Imam's generosity and magnanimity. It was alleged on behalf of Mr. Clayton that he displayed a commendable spirit of reasonableness and acted as a gentleman. The commendable spirit, together with the appeal for generosity, took time for manifesting itself, inasmuch as it was at an advanced stage of the case that Mr. Clayton thought of throwing away his written defence and surrendering himself to the mercy of Mr. Imam. The facts of the case are familiar to the public, Mr. Clayton's offence consisted of rushing to a first-class compartment in which Mr. Imam was sleeping at night and sitting on the person of the latter with the utmost composure. When Mr. Imam protested against the insolence, Mr. Clayton gave the gruff explanation that he was just "bumping" against him. The identity of the assailant was not discovered until after some time, Mr. Clayton apparently regarding his bumping performance as a light exploit.

Discretion or Valour?

There was some atempt at "settling" the matter, through influential intervention, but Mr. Imam rightly took action against the assailant with the object of making an example of him. Mr. Clayton thought of contesting the case and defending his conduct, but realising discretion to be the better part of valour, gave up his defence, admitted the assault and prayed for mercy. That might be construed as "gentlemanliness," but it was also the prevention of a conviction and the saving of costs. The object of the proceedings was, of course, not to appease Mr. Imam's sense of mortification, but to make an example of Mr. Clayton. We believe we are right in saying that there is no Indian, who has not been, some time or other, insulted on the Railways. Railway servants and European passengers—not to mention Eurasians—often take upon themselves to hustle and harry Indians who journey, imagining that they have a right to offer them any indignity.

Nothing Unusual.

Conduct so insolent and ill-bred comes as something natural and legitimate to them, since in the preferences and comforts which they, in their experience find in their journeys, they enjoy an atmosphere favouring and stimulating arrogance. Lord Morley warned that the excited corporal and the angry planter must not be allowed to supersede the policy of right and equality professed by British law, and become the judges of their conduct. In the case of a man of Mr. Clayton's standing, education, and experience, behaviour of the kind which brought him into trouble was inexcusable. Nevertheless it is an index of the gross attitude which has become natural to some Europeans in the country. The Railway administration does little to discourage practices of the kind; but we hope that the Imam-Clayton case will serve as a deterrent to Europeans whose can sense of decency and responsibility is not sufficient as a rule of gentlemanly behaviour.

MUSLIMS AND PEACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every Musalman in India will read the speeches of Dr. Ansari, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, the President of the Moslem League with feelings unknown to him before in reading the speeches of the Moslem leaders. It is for the first time in the history of the world that the title of the Sultan of Turkey has been questioned by the non-Muslim and attempts are being made on the part of the non-Muslim to keep the Holy places of the Musalmans under the rule of a man other than the "Khaliphatur-Rasul." Consequently it is also for the first time that the Musalmans of India are called upon to express their feelings and sentiments on these questions.

Leaving aside the question of Indian Reforms, this was the most important task before the Moslem League this year, and the eyes of all the Musalmans had turned towards their leaders to see whether they would boldly express their feelings and sentiments there. Both Dr. Ansari and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq have done their work worthy of their Faith. They have said not only what the Indian Musalmans think on these questions, but what the Musalmans of the whole world think and feel.

Is it not, then, the duty of the Government of India to communicate these feelings—feelings which have at their back the commandment of God and His Prophet—of the Musalmans of India and ask them to give full consideration to the resolutions passed by the Moslem League? One cannot understand how President Wilson can establish an ever-lasting Peace by allowing any interference with the question of Khalifat, or that of the sovereignty of the Khalifa over the Holy Places of the Musalmans. For, to interfere with these questions is to ask the Musalmans to disobey the Command of God and His Prophet which is sure to be attended with the most serious consequences.

I cannot close this letter without an appeal to the Moslem leaders and the different Anjumans to publish the speeches of Dr. Ansari and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, together with the Resolutions passed at the last session of the Moslem League in all the vernaculars of India and distribute them free throughout India.—Yours, etc.,

A. M.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

GERMAN MANIPULATIONS.

MANOEUVRES TO INFECT ALLIES WITH BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—Telephoning to-night from Berlin the "Handelsblad's" correspondent hints that the obscurity of the situation in Poland is due to the German Official Telegraph Bureau, manipulating the news. What is certain is that the Polish nationalist revolution has won a victory at Posen, but the stories of the Poles marching on Berlin should be accepted with caution.

The people in Berlin are more interested in the presence of Radek and other Bolsheviks, who believe that if they could only secure the control of Berlin, the Allied troops would enter the city and then would come the great opportunity of infecting the Allies with Bolshevism. This is Liebknecht's and Radek's plan.

MOBILISATION IN POLAND.

BOLSHEVISM SPREADING IN UPPER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7.35 p.m., Jan. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that Noske has ordered the Fifth German Division to meet the advancing Poles, who have crossed the frontier at Skalgnierz'ce and are reported to have occupied Frankfort-on-Oder. It is rumoured that the Polish Government in Warsaw has ordered mobilisation in the whole of Poland.

The Bolshevist movement is spreading in Upper Silesia. Terrorism is raging in all mines.

OUTLOOK FOR GERMANY.

POLES REPORTED ADVANCING ON BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—Moske, speaking in Berlin, and Landsburg, speaking at Breslau, declared that the Berlin Government would use utmost force to prevent the Czechs and the Poles from encroaching on German territory.

The Polish Agency at Lausanne states that an army of forty thousand Poles with artillery and cavalry, is advancing on Berlin.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SYMPATHY WITH CONGRESS AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

CAPETOWN.—The Cape British indian Council has sent to the Indian Congress at Delhi a message of heartfelt congratulations on the noble part India has played in bringing the world-war to a successful conclusion, also requesting the Congress to insist on full responsible Government in India and full British citizenship for Indians in South Africa.

POLES OCCUPY POSEN.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the situation in the Province of Posen is critical. The Poles occupy the town of Posen and the eastern part of the province, also town railroads and has issued a proclamation announcing the country's reunion with Poland. There have been several frontier conflicts between the Germans and the Poles, in the course of which the Germans defeated the Poles with artillery fire.

POSEN IN COMPLETE POSSESSION OF POLES.

TOO LATE FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the town of Posen is now completely in the hands of the Poles who have overturned the German national monuments often after violent fights, taken possession of all official funds and have searched the houses of the Germans to whom the bakers refuse to sell bread. Minister Ernest whom the Government sent to Posen has returned and declares that it is too late to intervene militarily. He urges a peaceful agreement with the Poles. The German papers characterise the Minister's report as a declaration of bankruptcy of the Government.

GERMAN TROOPS EVACUATE RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that German troops have evacuated Riga in view of the numerical superiority of the Bolshevik army.

ESTABLISH FRIENDLINESS!

UNITED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WILSON ADDRESSES ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Jan. 5.

ROME.—President Wilson addressing the Italian Parliament, said:—He accepted the unprecedented honour because he believed it was extended to him as the representative of the great people for whom he spoke. All sorts of ties had long bound the two peoples and America had witnessed Italy's sufferings and sacrifices and her heroic action on the battlefield and steadfast endurance at home with new admiration. Through all like a golden thread was the knowledge that the people of Italy had entered the war for the same exalted principles of right and justice that moved his own people. Therefore he welcomed the opportunity of conveying the heartfelt greetings of the people of the United States.

But we could not stand in the shadow of things awaiting us more difficult than those we had undertaken because while it was easy to speak of rights and justice, it was sometimes difficult to work them out in practice. The distinguishing fact of the war was that great Empires had gone to pieces and a characteristic of that was that these empires held different peoples reluctantly under coercion of force and guidance of intrigue.

"The great difficulty among States such as the Balkans is that they have been accessible to secret intrigue and were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort and north of them lay a disturbed population held not by sympathy, but by coercive force of military power. Now intrigue has been checked and what cement are we to provide to hold these peoples together? They must now be independent. It is not our privilege to say what Government they should set up, but it is our duty to see that there is some protection around them which will hold them together. The only thing if force is excluded is friendship. Therefore our task at Paris is to organise the friendship of the world."

The President continued that he had found in the atmosphere of the nations he had visited a desire to do justice and establish friendliness and make peace rest on right. There could not be another balance of power which had been found wanting because it had not balance within itself. There must be something substituted and he was happy to say that he found everywhere in the air the conception that the thing must be a united League of Nations. "We stand at the opening of a new age in which statesmanship will lift mankind to new levels of endeavour and achievement."

PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVES FOR ITALY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Jan. 4.

PARIS.—President and Mrs. Wilson have left for Italy.

MR. WILSON'S ARRIVAL IN ROME.

A GREAT WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

ROME.—Mr. Wilson arrived and was received at the station by the King, the Queen, the Ministers and the authorities. An immense crowd welcomed the President most enthusiastically.

ROUTE ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND BEFLAGGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

ROME.—The picked troops and marines who participated in the Piave and Grappa victories lined the route which was artistically decorated and profusely beflagged. Masses of spectators everywhere gave Mr. Wilson a great welcome. The enthusiasm is described as unprecedented.

MR. WILSON AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOLE AUTHORITY ABOUT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate Senator Lewis (Democratic Whip) declared that the Republican criticism of Mr. Wilson was partisan. The President possessed the sole authority as regards peace negotiations. As the Commander-in-Chief he was legally empowered to agree to the terms of peace for the purpose of withdrawing the armies without interference by the Senate.

MR. WILSON, A ROMAN CITIZEN.

CONFERENCE WITH POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

ROME.—Mr. Wilson this afternoon called on the Queen Mother. He subsequently received the citizenship of Rome at the Municipal Palace where he delivered an important speech. A state dinner will be given in his honour to-night and to-morrow he will call on the Pope and confer with the leading Italian statesmen, after which he will proceed to Milan and Turin and some Italian industrial centres.

FOOD TO LIBERATED TERRITORIES.

MIXED ENTENTE COUNCIL FORMED.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

It is officially announced that the Allies and the United States have agreed as to the necessity to furnish food to the newly liberated and also to neutral and enemy territories. A mixed Entente Council is being formed of which Mr. Hoover is the Director-General. Mr. Hoover in a statement estimates that Europe requires a billion and half dollars of food before July.

The Allies will propose that Germany shall furnish ships to carry food for the liberated territories in exchange for permission to get food herself. Germany will also be required to furnish passenger ships for the repatriation of American troops.

ENTENTE FOOD COUNCIL FORMED.

ANGLO-ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES NOT ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Jan. 5.

PARIS.—An Entente Food Council has been established as a result of discussion between President Wilson on his arrival in Paris with M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Sr. Orlando. All agreed that relief on such a large scale necessitated unity of direction similar to that which was so successful between the French and British Chief Commands. The Allied Governments advised the President of their desire that the United States should take the lead in the organisation and administration of this relief.

The Council which has been appointed will have two representatives of each Government for the coordination of food, finance and shipping resources.

Mr. Hoover's American colleague will be Mr. Norman S. Davis. The French have appointed M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce and M. Vilgrain, Minister of Food.

The British and Italian representatives have not yet been announced. The President asked Mr. Hoover immediately to convene the first meeting of the delegates named.

REVICTUALLING AUSTRIA.

ALLIED COMMISSION IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Reuter is informed that the Allied Commission for revictualling Austria has arrived in Vienna. It has been found that food shortage in Austria especially in Vienna is very sad and probably much more extensive arrangements than originally anticipated may have to be made for revictualling the population.

ALLIED REVICTUALLING COMMISSION IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VIENNA, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Allied Revictualling Commision has arrived. The Conference starts to-morrow.

BOLSHEVIST OUTRAGE IN ESTHONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

Reuter is informed that the Bolshevists in Esthonia are employing seven thousand Chinese who are robbing, burning and assaulting everywhere.

BADEN TO BE HANDED OVER

NEWEST GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Baden, the newest German battleship, will be shortly handed over under Armistice terms.

SUNKEN GERMAN SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

It is authoritatively stated that two hundrew and two German submarines were sunk during the war, of which the enemy destroyed fourteen.

Mine-sweeping is proceeding on a large scale. Some of the mine-fields are a hundred miles in extent and it is estimated that a hundred thousand mines including drifters will have to be removed.

ATTEMPTS TO REFLOAT NORTHEN PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

NEW YORK.—Attempts to refloat the Northern Pacific have proved unsuccessful. The removal of wounded has begun.

EX-KAISER'S POSITION.

ANGLOW DUTCH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

THE HAGUE.—The "Telegraf" learns that an agreement has been reached between the British and the Dutch Governments regarding the ex-Kaiser's position.

WHAT ABOUT THE KAISER?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

Reuter is informed that in British official circles nothing is known of the Anglo-Dutch arrangement with regard to the Kaiser.

RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL SCHEER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that Admiral Scheer, Chief of the Naval Staff has resigned.

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Ledebour and two prominent colleagues have formed a new Socialist Party in consequence of their expulsion from the Independent Socialists and disownment by the Spartacists.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

A "TIMES" SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

"The Times" commenting on the dangers of delay in the convocation of the Peace Conference urges the Allies and the United States to announce their disapprobation of the attempts to appropriate the disputed territory of small nations in Eastern Europe and also plainly to impress the German Government with the necessity of conducting elections to the National Assembly in a manner which will secure the creation of a responsible Government.

KENNINGTON ELECTION RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Kennington election result:—H. G. Purchase (Coalition Liberal) 4705. Mrs. Lucas (Unionist) 3573. Glennie (Labour) 2817.

PADEREWSKI ARRIVES IN WARSAW.

CITY ILLUMINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that Paderewski accompanied by Colonel Wade arrived in Warsaw. The city was illuminated and a torchlight procession was held.

CZECHS ENTER PRESSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

VIENNA.—The Czechs have entered Pressburg and have cut communications between Vienna and Budapest.

RIOTING IN PRAGUE.

NEW YEAR COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

A message from Prague states that New Year Communist demonstrations resulted in street fighting. Several people were killed and wounded by machine-gun fire. Troops were driven out of barracks and Government buildings were besieged.

TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5.

Information gathered in Russian quarters by Reuter shows that satisfactory progress is being made in the organisation of effort to combat and overthrow Bolshevism. The two most important anti-Bolshevist bodies are the Government of Omsk under Admiral Kaltchak, which is being daily strengthened and which is receiving the support of the Siberian population and Cossack troops irrespective of party, and the Government of the North Caucasus where Sazonoff is directing foreign affairs. It is hoped that they will soon combine.

The Russian Charge D'Affaires in London daily communicates with Omsk and Archangel and a regular telegraphic service will shortly be established with the Headquarters.

Deniken's army, which was formerly under Alexieff, is a thoroughly efficient force of 100,000 and includes many of Alexieff's officers in ranks. The Headquarters are within six hours of the Allied fleet in the Black Sea.

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE TO EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITH THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to deal effectively with emigration problems during reconstruction.

UKRAINIAN REBELS SURROUND KROVOLETZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

A Russian wireless message states: The Ukrainian rebels surrounded Krovoletz. The battle is in progress, the artillery participating.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

APPOINTMENT OF ERNEST PEARCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Ven. Ernest Harold Pearce has been appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester in place of the Rt. Rev. Yeatman Biggs who is now the Bishop of Coventry.

VALUE OF GOLD.

GOLD PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

The Gold Producers' Committee which is composed of Gold-mining interests, in the course of a statement challenges the soundness of the Gold Production Committee's main arguments and conclusions. It contends that the Production Committee has not given due consideration to the assessment of the value of gold as affected by large issues of Government paper currency which are at present unlimited or inconvertible into gold or not backed by gold. It quotes the Production Committee's admission that the paper currency has been somewhat depreciated in terms of bullion. It urges, therefore, that as gold is the standard of value, producers ought to receive for the amount of fine gold in sovereigns more than twenty shillings in depreciated paper currency.

BRITISH AERIAL TRIUMPH.

WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 5

A British biplane at Ipswich yesterday broke the world's altitude record, reaching 30,500 feet. The two airmen were frostbitten and one has been admitted to hospital.

BURIAL OF CAPTAIN LEEFE ROBINSON.

COFFIN BORNE ON AEROPLANE TRAILER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Captain Leefe Robinson was buried at Harrow Wealt, this afternoon. Aeroplanes escorted the cortege to the cemetery. The coffin was borne on an aeroplane trailer and was preceded by the Air Force band. The bearers included Major Sowrey who brought down the second zeppelin in England. An aeroplane dropped a wreath in front of the house where the body was lying prior to the departure of the cortege.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON SAIL FROM PORT SAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

PORT SAID Dec. 28th.—Lord and Lady Willingdon proceeded to London via Marseilles on board the Chanda.

CZECHS AND HUNGARIANS FIGHTING PRESSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

A Berlin message reports severe fighting between the Czechs and the Hungarians at Pressburg. The telephone communication between Vienna and Budapest has been interrupted.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES HILLS-JOHNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills Johnes.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday afternoon. Their Excellencies were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael at dinner.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

	Rs.
Through Mr. Nathubhai Narsey ...	100
Through Seth Hansraj Pragjee (as follows:—	
A Khoja Typist ...	1
Sympathisers ...	1
G. A. Valji ...	1
Husainbhoy Ladha Nanji ...	3
Haji Jooma ...	2
D. H. Shendo ...	1
Ebrahim Sheriff ...	1
Husain J. Narain ...	1
C. Motichand ...	1
F. H. Shivji ...	1
A. Moledina ...	1
R. G. Merchant ...	1
G. J. Merchant ...	5
A. J. Dharamsi ...	1
Sympathisers ...	2
Anonymous ...	1
Anonymous ...	1
Total ...	28
Through Mr. Keshavlal D. Dave ...	10
Bhatia Volunteer ...	2
Messrs. Laxman Mathre and Desai ...	30
Through Mr. Baburao S. Pitale ...	11

SITUATION IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

GROWING SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Apparently, the situation in the Baltic provinces is growing worse. According to a Copenhagen message the Commander of the British Squadron has declared that he is unable to intervene effectively.

WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM RIGA.

MANY ABANDONED IN HANDS OF BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the German troops who were withdrawn a short distance from Riga had to abandon thousands of their comrades and an enormous quantity of property to the Bolshevists.

BRITISH WARSHIPS.

TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM EASTERN BALTIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

It is announced that the British warships will be withdrawn from the Eastern Baltic owing to wintry conditions, but they will remain in the Western Baltic.

DECREASE IN SILVER PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

The "Mountta Goldsmiths' Annual Review" states that despite high prices the world's production of silver again decreased in 1918, but more settled conditions in Mexico should tend to increase the production there.

The clause in Pittman Act governing the purchase of silver to replace the dollars melted down, should present a fall much below forty-seven pence which is approximate to the parity in England of a dollar an ounce in New York.

TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

The stocks of tea in the United Kingdom were 138 million pounds on November 30th, 1917. The Food Ministry is allowing a million pounds to be auctioned next week subject to the issue of export licenses.

"It appears that the United States, where there are large stocks of tea, has supplied the needs of Scandinavia. The demand is at present slow, but a revival is anticipated when the price is reduced.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, January 5.

The western depression moved to the extreme north of India and has given light snow in the hills of North Western Provinces. Unsettled conditions in south-west of the Bay resulted in a fall of rain in south-east and central India. Tinnevelley reports three quarters of an inch, Nellore and Cuddapah 1 inch.

Forecast:—Extension of snow in Kashmir and of rain in the south Peninsula.

INDIAN REFORM PROPOSALS.

FUNCTIONS COMMITTEE.

HON MR. PATEL'S NOTE.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has submitted the following Note to the Functions Committee, presided over by Lord Southborough:—

Reserved and Transferred Subjects.

The distinguished authors of the Indian Constitutional Reform Scheme have given two illustrative lists of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects. It is admitted by the authors themselves that the lists cannot be regarded as exhaustive; that they will not be suitable to all provinces; that they may not be exactly suitable to any province; and that they should be regarded as merely illustrative of the authors' intentions. Now what should be the subjects for reservation by Provincial Executive Government? The underlying principle of the Reform Scheme is to achieve complete Self-Government by stages and the goal shall be towards complete "transfer" of subjects. The ideal lies in the pushing force and not in the pulling force, or in other words towards the "decentralization" or "complete transfer" and not towards "centralization" or "reservation." The authors themselves lay down the following guiding principles:—

(1) Those subjects which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and local service;

(2) Those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested;

(3) Those in which mistakes may occur which though serious, would not be irremediable; and

(4) Those which stand most in need of development;

should be relegated to the "transferred" category.

As regards "Reserved Subjects" the principles laid down are:—

(1) Departments primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order;

(2) Questions of land revenue or tenant rights;

(3) Problems affecting defence or foreign or political relations or foreign trade or tariff;

(4) Matters which give rise to questions affecting the interests of more than one province;

(5) Subjects which concern the interests of all India Services even if serving under Provincial Governments;

(6) Subjects which raise religious or racial issues; and

(7) Subjects which affect the interests of existing services;

should be held as "reserved."

The reasons alleged for reserving the first item are:—that maintenance of law and order is not such a subject as would give a scope to *local* knowledge and *local* service; that a mistake therein would be disastrous; that Indians have not yet shown keen interest therein, and that they are lacking in administrative experience. As to the second subject of reservation, it is argued that it is a matter which vitally affects the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new Councils. Items Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are put down as illustrative of the powers of intervention by the Government of India either by Legislative or administrative action, while Items Nos. 6 and 7 are stated as illustrative of the powers of intervention by the Provincial Executive Government.

Without deviating from the fundamental principles laid down by the authors of the scheme, it may be stated that the greater the political education and administrative aptitude of a province the speedier should be the action towards the "Self-Government" or its enfranchisement. Besides there should be at least one province in which provincial autonomy is working at full speed at the commencement of the Reform Scheme in order to compare its results with those of partial Autonomy in less developed provinces.

Now there can be no two opinions on the point that the Bombay Presidency occupies the foremost rank in political development. If a claim for *full provincial* Autonomy is put forth, this Presidency can suport it with all possible evidence.

I would, however, concede that the subject of the maintenance of law through police may, for the present, remain with the Provincial Executive and therefore proceed to adduce arguments why all other provincial subjects should be in the hands of Indian Ministers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Under the broad category of "maintenance of law and order" are included the administration of Criminal Justice, including village-courts, prisons, criminal tribes, working of particular Acts, prisons etc. Now it is as clear as daylight that Indians are as keenly interested in the management of their prisons, criminal tribes settlements, and local and special acts like Excise, Dramatic performances, Coroners etc), as they are in their village Panchayats, and village sanitation. These matters should at once be relegated to the Category of "Transferred Subjects."

As regards "Administration of Criminal Justice," there is a confusion of thought. This matter is inextricably mingled up with the police administration. The fabric of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code shows that the Magistrates' function with "crime" commences from the time of complaint or lodging of information of a cognizable offence by the police. All subsequent proceedings are purely judicial and are to be conducted in accordance with the strict rules of evidence. The question of the head of the police with control of the magistracy is the topic of constant criticism, and in the New Reform Scheme the separation of the executive from the judicial will have to be carried through. The magistracy ought to be free from the apron strings of the police, and should be entirely subordinate to the Judicial department and the High Court.

It may be argued that magistrates have to perform certain duties connected with the prevention of crime in addition to the adjudication of guilt or innocence of accused persons. To this it may be replied that the prevention of crime in which the magistrate's aid is required takes two forms:—

(1) Proceedings for security for preservation of peace and good behavour: and

(2) Issue of orders for the use of force and arms in times of riots or disturbance of public peace. The first is not a mere executive function, but a judicial function The police are bound to adduce evidence in support of the charge of probable breach of peace and bad behaviour. The accused are to be heard and defence evidence recorded. The Magistrate has very little to do with the effect of his decisions in security proceedings. It is this covert intimidation of district disturbance, coupled with the absolute subordination of the magistracy to the Collector—District Magistrate, who in majority of cases accepts the view of a highly paid District Superintendent of Police rather than the verdict of a Mamlatdar—Magistrate which keep back most of the Indian magistrates from discharging their judicial duties fearlessly.

As to the orders in times of disturbance, the magistrate has to take initiative on his own responsibility It is expected that by his wider outlook and experience, he has to determine the line of action in critical times. He is not expected to be a mere tool in the hands of the police who may feel the necessity to use arms for suppression of riot. If a magistrate does not rise up to the occasion, and if peace is disturbed by his folly or weakness, he is sure to be condemned in a popular rule under Ministerial control.

The administration of Criminal Justice is connected on the one hand with the police, and on the other with the Revenue Administration. If its connection is to be severed from the police; it should go bodily with Land Revenue to the "transferred category" both on economical and administrative grounds as will be presently shown:—

One of the arguments advanced against separation of the "executive" from the "judicial" is that will involve considerable cost by duplication of establishment. Individually I am of opinion that the desideratum is complete separation at any cost at the earliest opportunity. But if this goal is not to be achieved in immediate future, the transfer of control of Land Revenue and Administration of Criminal Justice to Indian Ministers, will remove the fang of the cobra of combination of judicial and executive. The Mamlatdar—Magistrate, or Deputy Collector-Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or Collector-District Magistrate will feel that he is not under the control of two masters; that he will not have to look to the Provincial Government for prospects in service while performing his dual function; and that he will not give undue importance to one side of his duties viz., executive, as at present. He will try to learn to respect the wishes of the people more than heretofore by his subordination to Indian Ministers who, though appointed by the Governor, will be returned by popular will to the Legislative Council.

LAND REVENUE.

As to "Land Revenue" I am of opinion that so far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no necessity to apprehend that the interests of the masses will be jeopardised; or that the tenancy rights would be crushed; or that revenue would be sacrificed. In the proposed broadening of the elective francise, the interests of Rayats will be duly represented. The principal land revenue tenure in the Bombay Presidency is Rayatwari, and the interests of tenants or inferior holders are sufficiently safeguarded by express provisions of the Land Revenue Code. The Settlements with reference to agricultural lands have been revised in the whole of the Presidency, and there have been second revision also in some of the Talukas. These settlements involve a guarantee of assessment for a period of 30 years, and the new form of Government with "transferred" powers is legally bound to respect this guarantee. As to non-agricultural settlement, the areas which have already developed, or which are in a stage of development have their situation value and standard rates determined. Settlements already effected for periods of 50 or 99 years cannot be disturbed. As to future policy with regard to agricultural or non-agricultural settlements, the possible improvement may take the form of subjecting the revision proposals involving grouping of villages, and fixing of maxima rates to the vote of the Legislative Council. The greatest drawback in the present Land Revenue Administration is that although the adjective law relating to the procedure of Revenue Officers and the modes of recovery of Government dues is subject to the decision of the Legislative Council, the substantive law relating to the settlement of land-revenue for a period of 30 years in the case of agricultural lands, and of 50 years in the case of agricultural lands is left to the *Absolute* will of the Executive Government. Neither the people nor their representative in the Legislative Council have any voice in shaping the destiny of Rayats. As a matter of fact the fate of the Rayat is determined by the will of one Settlement Officer. It is true that his proposals are subjected to scrutiny by the Collector, Divisional Commissioner, and Settlement Commissioner, and that Rayats are given one opportunity to raise their objections against the proposals before final orders are passed by Government. But a glance at the green books of the Government of Bombay relating to the literature of Settlement reports will convince any unbiassed mind that in many cases Rayats have not understood the gravity of the proposals, their intricacies and their effect on individual holdings, and in some cases their objections valid though they may be intrinsically, are brushed aside against the strong bulwark of statistics gathered by the Settlement Officer. Government in passing final orders have, under the circumstances, to acquiesce in their proposals. The system is all one-sided and when the Local Legislative Council will contain adequate representation of Rayats and other large land-holders, the periodic settlement of land revenue must be subjected to the vote of the Council, and should not be left in the hands of the mere executive Government, which at present gets a blank cheque under the rule-making section of the Land Revenue Code.

As to alleged encroachment on the tenancy rights, it may be observed that under the existing provisions of the L. R. C. the possibility of rack renting is guarded against, so much so, that although the matter of revision and suspension of land-revenue due from superior holders to Government is subject to *executive* rules, the levy of rent due by inferior holders to superior holders is *legislatively* controlled by barring the proceedings of assistance applications. (See Amended Land Revenue Code).

I think the apprehension of Government is on the side of tenants and not on the side of landlords. Assuming that the Government are also anxious about the rights of landlords or superior holders under which term are included all Inamdars, Jagirdars, Talukdars, I can say that this section of population is well advanced in education to look after their own interests.

Thus all grounds of "reservation" are futile, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, with reference to Land Revenue administration. Under the existing regime the land revenue administration is not subject to the legislative control of the Government of India. In certain matters of alienation of lands and land-revenue the Government of India exercise administrative control (*vide* pages 15 and 16 of the statement showing the heads of business dealt with in the Revenue Department prepared by the Government of Bombay). Thus it is not on the ground of encroachment on the powers of the Central Imperial Government that "reservation" is justifiable. It is already a Provincial subject, and the question is:—whether it should be under the control of the Provincial Executive Council or of Indian Ministers? The only answer is that it should go to the control of Indian Ministers.

If the subject of Land Revenue Administration is declared to be "transferred", the question how far the Government of India should retain administrative control becomes of secondary importance. It is then a question of detail, and not of principle. As an illustration as to how far the control of Government of India can be withdrawn, I append a concise statement with my remarks on some of the heads of business dealt with in the Revenue Department of Bombay in which Government of India at present exercise control.

Subjects of Provincial Legislature.

The authors of the Reform proposals have laid down certain principles on this subject in the para relating to legislative devolution (para 212).

Now the proper course is to classify the subjects first into Imperial and Provincial subjects. Subjects which are of overlapping nature *i.e.* those which require Imperial Control should be sub-divided into:—mixed subjects requiring legislative control; and mixed subjects requiring administrative control of the Government of India. The Government of Bombay have rightly divided the subjects into the following four categories:—

I. Matters which are of wholly provincial concern.

II. Matters which are primarily provincial but in respect of which some statutory restriction on the discretion of the provincial Government may be necessary.

III. Matters provincial in character but as to which it is advisable that the right of legislation should be in the hands of the Government of India.

IV. Matters which are wholly Imperial.

Those which are wholly Provincial (No. I) or those which although mixed require administrative control only (No. II) should be entirely under the control of the Provincial Legislative Council. I give one or two concrete instances of various Departments showing how matters which are at present entirely provincial in point of administration are retained by the Government of India "Treasure Trove"—a subject of the G. D. entirely provincial in character and in which the power of the Collector has been delegated to the Mamlatdar is retained in the hands of Imperial Legislature. I fail to see what Imperial concerns are involved in the disposal of Treasure Trove.

Take another instance of "Lepers and leper Asylums" dealt with by the G. D. The subject is purely Local rather than Provincial, and yet an Imperial importance is given to it, although the Government of India have not exercised any control under the Act III of 1889 up to now.

Take again for instance "Endowment Funds"—a subject deal with by the Educational Department. If any donation is made for *local* benefit where is the propriety that the Imperial Legislative Council should take up the Bill for its management? It is purely a Provincial concern.

Similarly the management of "Reformatory Schools" is a Provincial concern and the Imperial Legislature should have no hand in it.

An Imperial halo is unnecessarily attached to various subjects which can safely be relegated to the Provincial Legislature. A large number of subjects can be pruned out in this way out of the statements prepared by the Government of Bombay.

I append a list of enactments framed by the Government of India, and administered by the Government of Bombay with my remarks as to the necessity or otherwise of transferring the subjects thereof to the sphere of Provincial Legislature

Control of Services.

It is proposed to retain the subject of the appointments, conditions of service, and control of all Provincial Services under the "Reserved" category (vide entry No. 4 of the illustrative list No. 1 under appendix II of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report).

Now if Provincial Autonomy is to be given in all or almost all subjects in an advanced province like Bombay the control of services *prima facie* be transferred to popular control. The chief arguments against the transfer of the control over the Indian and Provincial services to the Ministers are:—

(i) That the Indian Civil Service is an Imperial service, and its officers are spread over the whole of India in various departments of Provincial Government.

(ii) That the subject cannot be confined to the sphere of action of one province and should, therefore, be a "reserved" subject as per principles laid down in para 212.

(iii) That the Government of India ought to have power of intervention in questions concerning the interests of All-india services even if serving under Provincial Governments" (para 240).

(iv) That the Ministers will find it difficult to "inaugurate new services for their own departments" and that if such a responsibility is saddled on them the experiment will prove a failure (para 295).

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Now the premier service viz. the Indian Civil Service is technically Imperial, but it is really a Provincial Civil Service. New recruits are from the beginning attached to various provinces and except in the case of members who are lucky in securing a footing in the Imperial Government, the majority retire in the same province. The Members of the Indian Civil Service are *primarily* connected with (1) the Land Revenue and General Administration Branch and (2) Judicial Department and a glance at the schedule to the Government of India Act, 1915, will show what posts in these departments are reserved for the Indian Civil Service. The accompanying schedule will, however, show that a number of other appointments belonging to "specialised" departments are held by members of the Indian Civil Service. There is no reason why members of this service should be selected to fill up the special posts, when competent Europeans or Indians of other Provincial Services could be had. If these officers are confined to Land Revenue, General Administration and Judicial Departments the argument for keeping the control of the services as a "reserved" subject will lose much of its force.

If Land-Revenue and Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice are transferred to ministrial control in an advanced province like Bombay, it becomes imperatively necessary for good and responsible Government that members of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services should be under the control of ministers. Without meaning any disrespect to these distinguished services it may fairly be stated that ministers who have no voice in the transfer and promotions of officers placed under them will find it difficult to secure loyal co-operation from the services.

OTHER IMPERIAL SERVICES.

In addition to the Indian Civil Service the Bombay Government have under their control members of the following Imperial services:—

1. Imperial Finance Service.
2. Indian Educational Service.
3. Indian Medical Service in Civil Employment.
4. Military Officers in the Political Department.
5. Imperial P. W. D. Service.
6. Indian Agricultural Service.
7. Indian Civil Veterinary Service and
8. Indian Forest Service.

It is a foregone conclusion that most of the subjects with which these services are conected will fall under the category of "transferred" heads. Members of these services will have to co-operate and carry out the orders of the Indian Ministers. I don't wish to go into the details of the system of recruitment of members of these services; nor do I wish to criticize the conclusions of the Public Service Commission as regards pay, pension and leave rules. These are subjects which are to be determined by Government in the interests of their own servants. The point involved in the constitutional Reform scheme so far as services are concerned is connected with the question of *control* only.

In view of the difficulties pointed out by the authors of the Reform Scheme it may not be found possible to "transfer" the subject of control of services by itself to Indian Ministers. But I am emphatically of opinion that while "reserving" this subject for the Provincial executive the following conditions shall be laid down for good Government:—

(1) That the members of the Indian Civil Service should be confined to their legitimate spheres determined in the schedule to the Government of India Act, 1915.

(2) That they should be withdrawn from "Special Departments" on suitable Indians being found available from the Provincial or other services;

(3) That although members of all Imperial services may remain subject to the rules of Imperial Government about recruitment, etc., the disciplinary control shall be entirely with the Indian ministers with respect to their functions relating to "transferred" subjects;

(4) That they shall not be removed from "transferred" Department to a departmental dealing with "reserved subjects" without the consent of the Indian Ministers;

(5) That promotions and prospects of these servants shall be dependent on the opinion of Indian ministers, and in case of difference of opinion the matter shall be determined by the full Council of the Provincial executive and Indian Ministers by majority of votes;

(6) That corresponding Provincial Services should be under the same controlling authorities as govern the Imperial Services;

(7) That just as there regular rules of recruitment, etc., for the Provincial Services (Executive and Judicial Branches) there should be regular rules for Provincial Services of other Departments (viz., Educational, Agricultural, Political). There is much laxity in filling up posts of these Provincial Services. A reference to pages 28 and 32 of the Statement of subjects prepared by the Political Department will convince the Committee that in filling up Political appointments Government have got absolute patronage which requires to be regularized.

(8) That even services connected with "reserved" subjects also, e.g., police administration, Indian Ministers should have a voice in expressing their views on the conduct of officers as revealed from their actions in departmental or judicial proceedings connected with "transferred" subjects. If such a principle is not laid down, a Superintendent of Police under the control of Provincial Executive will be put on a more privileged position than a judge whose subject happens to fall under "transferred" category.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO SECTION III.

Schedule of distribution of I.C.S. Officers in the Presidency of Bombay as per latest Civil lists.

Total I.C.S. Officers on the list	173
(Temporarily reduced to 171).	—
Permanent	124
Supernumeraries i.e., those who have not secured a permanent footing on Rs. 700/ as Asst: Collectors	49
Total	173

GOVERNMENT AND SECRETARIAT.

†3	Members of Council (including one additional temporary).
†8	Secretaries.
1	Private Secretary.
12	

II. LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

†3	Divisional Commissioners.
†1	Commissioner in Sind.
†13	Senior Collectors.
†14	Junior Collectors.
1	Deputy Commissioner U. S. Frontier District.
32	

INFERIOR POSTS.

†10	Assistant Collectors at 1200
†17	Assistant Collectors at 900
†18	Assistant Collectors at 700
†1	T. S. .O. (in his capacity as Asst: Collector).
46	

III. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

†3	High Court Judges at 4000
†1	Judicial Commissioner in Sind at 3500
†1	Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind at 3500
†3	District Judges at 2500
†6	District Judges at 2325
†11	District Judges Including Jud. Asst: to the Agent at Kathiawar 1800
25	

IV. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

1.	Agent to the Governor.
V.	OPIUM EXCISE ETC.
†1	Commissioner of Customs, Salt etc.
1	Superintendent of Stamps etc.

VI. LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

1	Director.
1	Supt. of L. R.

VII. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1	Chairman Improvement Trust.
1	Chairman Port Trust.
1	Additional Secretary to Govt.
1	Director of Industries.
1	Deputy Secretary to Govt. Political Judicial Department.
1	S. D. O.
1	Administrator Junagadh.
1	Administrator Palitana.
1	Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (Temporary).
1	Bombay Municipal Commissioner.
3	Municipal Commissioner at Ahmedabad, Surat and Hyderabad.
1	Assist. Commissioner in Sind.
1	Asst. Collector on Settlement of Criminal tribes at Belgaum.
4	Assistants on Settlement duty.
1	Board of Trade.
15	With other Governments.
26	On Military duty.
61.	

	Total.
	12
	32
	46
†These are appointments reserved for I.C.S., as per Schedule Schedule III of the Government of India Act. 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5.)	25
	1
	2
	2
	61
167	181

Note I—Permanent I.C.S., Officers come up 124 — Deduct 4 I.C.S. Officers .. with other provinces. It follows therefore that 17 appointments which are 'unreserved' are by I.C.S. Officers in addition to the legitimate reserved posts. Total 177 (Deduct) 4 retired 173

Note II—Number of "Listed" posts.

2	Collectors at Rs. 1900 and 1200
3	District Judges at Rs. 1600
1	T. S. O.
3	Assistant Judges.
9	

Out of two Collectorships, only one is given to a I.C.S., the other is held by a Statutory Civil Servcit T. S. O.'s post is still held by an I.C.S.

Out of 17 "Unreserved" posts it may be conceded that the following are fit to be held by I.C.S. Officers only in public interests:—

1 Private Secretary to the Governor.
1 Agent to the Governor at Kathiawar.
Director of Land Records.

There is no justification for I.C.S. Officers holding the remaining 14 substantive "unreserved" appointments.

IV FINANCIAL DEVOLUTION.

No amount of Legislative devolution or Administrative decentralization will secure the Provincial Autonomy unless the key of the provincial exchequer is in the hands of the Provincial Government. A careful analysis of the Reform proposals shows that the following principles are recommended for adoption:—

(1) The broad divisions of Indian and Provincial heads of Revenue are to be maintained.

(2) Income Tax and general stamps are to be transferred to the Indian Revenues.

(3) Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Judicial stamps are to be declared provincial heads.

(4) The present "divided" heads of revenue are to disappear.

(5) Government of India to levy a contribution of 87 p. c. of the gross Provincial surplus.

(6) Government of India to be empowered to impose a special supplementary tax upon Provinces in times of emergency.

(7) Periodic Commissions recommended should examine the adequacy of the Provincial contribution.

(8) There should be complete separation of Imperial and Provincial Budgets.

(9) The Code restrictions to continue on the spending power of provinces unless the control of the Secretary of State is withdrawn from the Government of India.

(10) A schedule of the powers of taxation to be determined for provinces; the rest remaining with the Government of India.

(11) Power of borrowing to remain with the Government of India. In some cases the Provincial Government to be allowed to float a loan for unproductive public works with a sinking fund as in the case of Municipalities (paras 203 to 211 of the Reform Report).

The whole liberal policy underlying the Reform Scheme is nullified by principle No. 9 which puts the Provincial Finance under the guidance of the Government of India even with reference to expenditure from Provincial revenue. The point is fully emphasized by the authors of the Report who state:—

The mere provincialization of heads of revenue and expenditure will, therefore, not itself suffice to free the provinces from the restrictions on the spending powers which the provisions of the Codes and other standing orders impose upon them. Nor can the Government of India, except to a relatively minor extent, enlarge their powers since they themselves have to conform to the restrictions on expenditure imposed by the Secretary of State in Council etc."

It is stated that the proposals for relaxation are under the consideration of the Government of India and will be considered by the India Office. But any administrative consideration of this crucial question will not solve the problem. The control over the revenues of India and expenditure therefrom is at present exercised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Part II of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 G. S. O. 5). Under these provisions "the revenues of India" are regarded as a unit. It is indispensably necessary that the new Parliamentary Bill for the Government of India should include provisions for the independent financial working of the provinces. My point is that after determining the Imperial and Provincial heads of revenue, and after providing for the provincial contribution at a prescribed rate as a first charge on provinces, the control of the provincial revenue should be placed absolutely in the hands of the Provincial Government. Unless this impediment against the free working of provincial financial machinery is secured by Legislature in Parliament, any amendment in the Codes and standing orders towards relaxation of power of the Government of India to interfere, will be merely a palliative. At present the administrative control of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the Government of India is exercised on provinces in pursuance of the Government of India Act. 1915, through the following Codes:—

1. Civil Account Code.
2. Civil Service Regulations.
3. India Army Regulations.
4. State Railway Codes.
5. Forest Code.
6. P. W. D. Code.

The provisions of these codes will have to be modified considerably as soon as the Government of India Act is amended.

I, am, therefore, of opinion that the Committee should include in their recommendations the necessity for the amendment of the Government of India Act on the lines indicated. As to how far the control of Government of India should be withdrawn under the existing system, I append a list showing relaxation is possible and desirable

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.

THE BELLICOSE INCIDENT.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

In our racing report of last Wednesday's meeting we commented rather strongly on what we believed to have been an error of judgment on the part of the judge in his verdict in the New Year Plate, when it was thought that Bellicose won the race by a length and that it was awarded to Waynflete. As hundreds of persons believed the same and spontaneously gave expression to their indignation we were sincerely convinced that a deplorable error had been committed and we expressed the public feeling in our report. It has, however, been conclusively demonstrated to us yesterday that the cause of this general misapprehension was due to an optical illusion that affects the public according to the different point of vantage which they occupy with regard to the winning post. Mr. Reynolds, the Secretary of the W. I. T. C., very courteously asked us yesterday to come over and verify the point for ourselves. Briefly, he placed three wooden obstacles in different positions and asked us to view them from different points of vantage, quite near the winning post. We must admit that the appearance differed considerably as we shifted our position by a few feet, and in the Judge's box behind the line a different view was altogether seen. The demonstration was perfectly scientific and conducted with the greatest care, and we have no hesitation in saying that the error was on our part and not the judge's. In our next report we shall endeavour to explain in detail, how one may have an idea of the illusion that is presented to observers placed in different positions quite near the winning post. We regret that our remark has caused pain and annoyance to Captain Crawford, the Judge, who is in no way responsible for the illusion one is liable to get. It is unfortunate that he was the victim of public resentment for a situation not of his own creation, and of which he has perfectly innocent. For ourselves, we apologise for the unfortunate misapprehension. Captain Crawford, it is needless to add, is a sporting gentleman well known to all.

POONA OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

The above Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, are open to all teams belonging to sporting and educational institutions (military teams excepted) and will commence on the 12th of January, 1919 and are expected to last for a week.

The winners of the finals will be the champion team for the year and will be awarded a shield called "The Mehendale Brothers Hockey Challenge Shield," which they will hold for a year. In addition a silver cup will be given away as a prize to the winners.

All applications for entries should be forwarded to the secretary before 6 p.m. on 15th January 1919 together with the fee of Rs. 10 for each team.

A LASTING PEACE.

SOLEMN PRAYER IN BOMBAY.

Both morning and evening Services at St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday were devoted to special and solemn prayer for a lasting peace, and for the inauguration of a New and Better Age. This special form of Service was issued by the Metropolitan in India for use in any diocese where sanctioned by the Diocesan Bishop.

In the morning there was a Litany of Peace, and at the Parade service which followed, special psalms and lessons were substituted for those ordinarily appointed for the day.

At evening, the Bishop of Bombay delivered a lengthy address during which he dwelt on the blessings of Peace which followed a terrible war. His Lordship referred, in addition, to the inauguration of a New and Better Age which Peace had given to the world.

SPECIAL PRAYERS.

After the special prayers were offered, and the Blessing given, "God Save the King" was sung by a crowded congregation.

BOLSHEVIK PRO--PAGANDA ABROAD.

DETERMINED EFFORTS

RADEK'S INCITEMENTS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

The continued and determined efforts of the Russian Bolshevik Government to spread Bolshevism outside Russia are shown by Radek's speech at the Spartacus Congress in Berlin. Radek declared that the German Government had rejected offer of two tram loads of bread-stuffs. Nevertheless, Russia was willing to share, the little they had with the German proletariat.

He ridiculed the idea of the Entente sending troops further into Russia, because they had become infected with Bolshevism. Radek declared that the Russian workmen were ready to fight with their German comrades on the Rhine against "British capitalism." He finally proposed a World Soviet Congress in Berlin to negotiate world peace.

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

AMSTERDEM.—The "Vossische Zeitung" characterises Radek's appearance at the Spartacus Congress as unparalleled impudence and says that if his presence in Berlin is tolerated, it will mean submission to Russian dictatorship and resumption of the war, with the Entente.

RADEK IN BERLIN.

PEOPLE GREATLY ALARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—The presence of Radek and his fellow Bolsheviks in Berlin has alarmed the Berliners who are beginning to comprehend that the Bolsheviks aim at making Germany a base for their attacks against the Entente. The belief is growing that the Allied army will march through Brandenburg Gate and occupy Berlin unless Bolshevism is suppressed.

The "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" states that the Bolshevik agents still have twelve million marks to spend on the propaganda.

MACHINATIONS FOR CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

It appears that the industrial troubles in Upper Silesia are due to the activities of the Russian Bolsheviks, who according to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" hope to compel the outbreak of civil war in Germany by paralysing the coal supply and transport of foodstuffs.

DANGEROUS SITUATION IN BERLIN.

SPARTACUSERS AND ELECTIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that Radek has disappeared. Liebknecht appreciating the danger of the situation moved in the Spartacus Congress that Spartacusers should participate in the election to the National Assembly. Rosa Luxemburg violently denounced the proposal which was defeated by 63 votes to 23.

NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

A PEOPLE'S HOUSE AND A STATE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—The new German Constitution provides for a People's House and a State House. Members of the latter will be appointed by the Fedaral Parliaments. It is proposed to subdivide Prussia into several states

AALAND ISLANDS FORTIFICATION TO BE DEMOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

STOCKHOLM.—It is officially announced that Sweden, Finland and Germany have signed an agreement for the demolition of the Aaland Islands fortifications.

LITT. D. FOR INDIAN STUDENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Mr. S. A. Khan, who was educated at the High School of Moradabad.

TURKEY AND ENTENTE.

FRENCH TROOPS TO OCCUPY STAMBOUL.

BRITISH CONCENTRATION AT PERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 4.

Reuter learns that a battalion of French troops has been detailed to occupy Stamboul. British troops will be concentrated at Pera, the British quarter of Constantinople. It is expected that an Italian force will occupy another quarter.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

MILLION AND A HALF VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PARIS, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

A Constantinople telegram states that the final enquiry regarding the Armenian massacres showed that there were a million and a half victims. Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha, Djemal Pasha and Liman von Sanders were chiefly responsible. Fifty per cent. of the total Armenian population was slaughtered. The massacre was scientifically organised by Germany. Terrible incidents were recorded, including the outraging and mutilating of 2,000 women by Kurds, who smeared the corpses with petrol and set them on fire in order to secure the jewels they were believed to have swallowed. Seven thousand children were murdered in one place and numbers of children were buried alive in the vilayet of Erzerum.

"NEWS IS PROPERTY."

IMPORTANT DECISION OF ENGLISH COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 4.

NEW YORK.—The action of the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from publishing the news gathered by the Associated Press has resulted in the decision of the Supreme Court that the news even if not copyrighted is a property. The decision is important to the newspapers since it guarantees the news collected by them from piracy.

LATE LT. ROBINSON.

PRACTICALLY VICTIM TO GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 4.

Relatives of Lieutenant Leefe Robinson state that he was haunted in delirium by the brutalities experienced during his imprisonment in Germany and constantly shrieked to be protected. The relatives declare that the airman returned a physical wreck and was an easy victim to influenza.

REPATRIATION OF WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

It is officially estimated that there were 24,000 war prisoners in Germany on the 29th December, of whom 5,000 had entrained and were proceeding to Holland. Further 8,000 are expected to reach Holland in a few days and 8,000 are being repatriated this week *via* Baltic ports. The remainder are being transferred to the concentration camp at Wahn, which is under British supervision.

IMPORT OF COFFEE AND TOBACCO IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The restrictions on the import of coffee and tobacco have been removed.

THE MAGNETIC CRESCOGRAPH

SIR J. C. BOSE'S LATEST INVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A magnetic crescograph has been recently invented by Sir J. C. Bose. The high magnification obtained by this super-sensitive apparatus far surpasses all existing appliances. It is yet difficult to predict all the varied uses that will be made of this apparatus and its principles in many fields of physical and physiological investigation. Apart from its remarkable utility. The perfection of this appartus in itself is a great scientific achievement. It has aroused much interest among leaders of science. By this apparatus phenomena hitherto beyond reach of investigation can now be studied with great certainty and precision. It shows ultra-microscopic changes induced in a growing organism even by a puff of smoke or a gentle breeze, by a passing cloud or fleeting brightness.

This apparatus will for the first time be exhibited at Sir J. C. Bose's discourse at the Bose Institute on the 10th January.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

OPENING POSTPONED TILL FEB. 4.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The opening of Parliament has been postponed until February 4th. According to "The Times" sweeping reconstruction of Government is now improbable. The transformation to a Peace Ministry will be effected in two stages, one immediately and second after the signing of the Peace Treaty.

According to the statement in "The Times" views are held in the highest unionist quarters that the Prime Minister has not the same freedom of choice as enjoyed in the past by the head of one party Government, but Unionists repudiate the suggestion that an attempt may be made to secure in Government reflection of the Unionist predominance in the Commons. It is taken for granted, however, that a considerable proportion of the Ministry will be Unionist.

It is understood that Mr. Lowther may not be re-elected as Speaker.

"LEAVE MONTAGU WHERE HE IS."

"TIMES" ON RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

Dealing with the question of reconstruction of the cabinet "The Times" emphasises that in certain critical cases, for example, the India Office and Education Department, the continuity of association is essential for the sake of appearance and as a guarantee that the old policy stands quite as much for its actual development. "The Times" says that Mr. Montagu has become the instrument of very far reaching changes and is absolutely bound to carry them as far towards fulfilment as he can. His presence in the Government is at present reviving the old familiar criticism, but it is simply futile compared with the real mischief which would come if there were the slightest suspicion that the British pledges to India were liable to be called. That suspicion is one of the penalties of Mr. Lloyd George's large conservative following. One of the most obvious means of meeting it is to leave Mr. Montagu where he is.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

CONFERENCE TO MEET ON 13TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 4.

With reference to the earlier cables mentioning British delegates to the Peace Conference, it is advisable to state that the conference is an Inter-Allied one, at which the Premiers, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar-Law will represent the Government, while the officials and ex-Ambassadors previously mentioned will be advisers on matters which are certain to crop up regarding the various countries of which they have special knowledge and experience.

Similarly delegations representing the War Office, the Admiralty, the Air Board and other departments are proceeding, also Lord Robert Cecil, who is supervising matters in connection with the League of Nations.

BRITISH AND IMPERIAL DELEGATION.

COMPOSITION NOT YET SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Press Bureau in a statement issued to-night, describes officially the published information cabled yesterday regarding the British delegates and advisers at the Inter-Allied Peace Conference as unauthorised and inaccurate. It states that the Prime Minister and the Imperial War Cabinet have not yet decided composition of the British and Imperial delegation and until this is settled no announcement regarding the advisers can be made.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REVICTUALLING EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

The "Daily Express" states that Lord Reading has been appointed High Commissioner for revictualling Europe.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SPORTSMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The death is announced of Arthur Gould, the famous Welsh International Rugby Football player.

BOLSHEVIK MENTALITY.

GORKY'S PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 4.

An insight into the mentality of defenders of Bolshevism is given in a despatch from the "Le Journal's" Petrograd correspondent, who telegraphs that Gorky is protesting against Allied intervention on the ground that Bolshevik policy of wholesale destruction is necessary in an uncivilised country. He urges the intellectuals to rise up against those desiring to establish order. He attacks President Wilson who "is directing the struggle against Russia with the object of repressing, above all plundering in the country."

BOLSHEVIKS V. DENIKIN'S FORCE.

KISLOVODSK IN DENIKIN'S HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

BAGDAD.—Reuter's correspondent in Mesopotamia wires:—The Russian officers, who have arrived here to-day from Uladikavkal, state that during the last days before leaving the town several thousand woudned Bolsheviks were brought in. Severe fighting is taking place between Denikin's forces and the Bolsheviks along the line of Mineralnia-Vodi-Prochladnya. Kislovodsk and the whole group of towns are in Denikin's hands. The Ingousha and Ossetins mountain tribes have refused to acknowledge the Soviet power, recognising only Denikin's authority.

ESTHONIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

HELSINGFORS.—Over ten thousand volunteers have quickly joined the Esthonian auxiliary expedition. Thousands of Russian bourgeoisie fugitives have arrived at the Finish frontier in order to form fighting units against Bolsheviks and embark on an offensive against Petrograd.

GRANARY AT BETHNAL GREEN BURNT.

THOUSAND TONS OF GRAIN DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

A thousand tons of grain and provisions has been destroyed by the burning of the granary at Bethnal Green which was used as a shelter from air raids, accommodating 20,000 people.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO.

RECEIVES KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF BATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Knight Grand Cross of Bath has been conferred on Sir Charles Munro for services in the war.

EARLDOMS FOR BEATTY AND HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

It is authoritatively stated that Earldoms will be conferred on Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Haig when the war is definitely ended.

LATE MR. C. A. BAMPFYLDE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

Mr. C. A. Bamfplde was buried at Clevedon on December 30th. Captain Harry Brooke representing the Ranee of Sarawak.

TRANSPORT OF FUEL-OIL DURING WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that upwards of a million tons of fuel-oil were carried during the war by 761 steamers fitted with double bottoms and deep tanks. Only 1,500 tons of that amount were lost in transit, owing to enemy action and 2,000 tons by marine loss.

CAWNPORE SHOPS ON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

A fire broke out last night in some cloth shops and godowns in the city near Kahu Kothi. A stock of cloth belonging to four Indian firms was destroyed and the damage is estimated at four lakhs of rupees, including loss of currency notes worth of Rs. 40,000 which were in the shops and are said to have been destroyed.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES

STRONG REPRESENTATION OF AIR BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

It is understood that the Dominions will be represented at the Peace Conference by General Botha, Sir R. Borden and Mr. Hughes and also that the Air Board will be strongly represented in Paris owing to the fact that the questions relating to the freedom of the air will be discussed.

ENGLISH NEW YEAR HONOURS.

K. G. C. V. O. FOR MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON. Dec. 31.
Recd. noon, Jan. 4.

The "Gazette", contains the following awards for services in connection with the war:—

K. C. B.—Air Force, Major-Generals F. H. Sykes, W. S. Brancker and J. M. Salmond.

Several *CB.'s.* are gazetted including Major-General W. G. Salmond.

For valuable services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders:

K. C. B.—Major-Generals C. D. Shute, D. G. Campbell, C. H. Burtchaell, R. C. Stephens and W. C. Heneker.

The number of C.B.'s includes Indian Army Colonel A. W. Peck.

K. C. M. G.—Lieut.-General Sir C. W. Jacob, and Major-Generals E. E. Carter, A. A. Montgomery and G. M. Clarke.

There are many C. M. G.'s including Colonel C. N. Macmullen and Lieut-Colonel J. H. Crawford of the Indian Army.

There are several Commanders of the Order of the British Empire gazetted, including Indian Army Colonel F. W. Caulfield. Officers of the same order include Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Bell, Majors R. H. Hammersley-Smith, F. J. Lowry, Captain J. C. Gammon, Second-Lieut. F. W. Douglas and Subadar Lachmi Narain of 72nd United Provinces Labour Company (All Indian Army.)

The number of promotions gazetted includes:—Colonel L. R. Vaughan to be Major-General.

Majors L. H. Abbott, J. F. Coleridge and H. E. Pryce to be Brevet Colonels.

Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 4.

The New Year honours include:—

C. M. G.:—Mr. A. C. Pearson, Governor of North Borneo; Mr. Pratt, Consul at Tsinan.

Honorary C. M. G.:—The Sultan of the Maldives.

Knighthood:—Mr. Boshan Wei Yuk, for many years Councillor at Hongkong.

Sir S. P. Sinha is appointed a Privy Councillor.

K. C. B.:—Mr. M. C. Seaton, of the India Office.

C. B.:—Mr. C. H. Kisch, of the India Office.

K. G. C. V. O.:—The Maharajah of Bikanir.

FATE OF "MISSING" MEN.

EVERY SEARCH TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

In view of the enquiries by the friends of missing men, it is officially stated that the men were posted as missing only after the failure of all possible enquiries by regimental and hospital officers. Returned war prisoners are systematically examined regarding the fate of their comrades. No reliable evidence has been received of the existence of secret enemy prison camps. Enquiries are made at hospitals and all battlefields are being systematically searched. The British representatives have been instructed to investigate working-camps, mines, asylums, etcetera, where prisoners might be found. The enemy Governments will be required to account for every British war prisoner. No case of prisoner's identity being untraceable owing to the loss of memory has yet been found, but this possibility will be kept in view. It is inevitable that the fate of considerable numbers of men will never be known but no step to trace them will be omitted.

INTERCOURSE WITH OCCUPIED TERRITORY PERMITTED.

FOCH GRANTS REQUEST OF GERMAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 4.

"The Times" correspondent at Cologne states that Marshal Foch has granted the request of the German delegation to suspend prohibition on the intercourse between the occupied territory and the remainder of Germany. It has been arranged that the German Government shall furnish the occupied zone with fuel and machinery and that the Allies will supply the interior of Germany with certain raw materials in order to prevent unemployment.

The British Military Government of Cologne announces that the importation of food-stuffs, raw materials and certain manufactured articles from the rest of Germany into the British zone will be permitted from 1st January.

HASAN IMAM-CLAYTON CASE.

DEFENDANT'S SINCERE APOLOGY.

LEAVES HIMSELF ENTIRELY IN HANDS OF PLAINTIFF.

A LESSON TO EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
BANKIPORE, Jan. 4.

To-day's "Searchlight" publishes the details of the proceedings in the Imam-Clayton case. In the Court, packed to suffocation, the Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt with a large number of senior counsels and vakils appeared for Mr. Hasan Imam and Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Government Advocate, for the Hon. Mr. Clayton, who also was present.

APPEAL TO MR. IMAM'S GENEROSITY.

Mr. Ahmed first read out a petition on Mr. Clayton's behalf to the effect that the defendant unreservedly withdrew all his written statements, accepted the plaintiff's allegations as substantially correct, sincerely apologised for the unfortunate incident and left himself in the hands of Mr. Hasan Imam. In addressing the court on behalf of Mr. Clayton, his counsel said that, considering the high position of both the parties, every one would be delighted that this case had terminated devoid of any unpleasantness. His client has displayed a commendable spirit of reasonableness and acted as a gentleman of his position should have done. Counsel appealed to Mr. Imam's generosity and magnanimity, with which, he knew, he was amply endowed and Mr. Ahmed felt sure that Mr. Clayton would never regret having taken the course he did.

CLAIMS OF DAMAGES FOREGONE.

Mr. Dutt on behalf of Mr. Hasan Imam stated that in view of the defendant's unreserved withdrawal of his statements traversing the plaintiff's allegation and open acknowledgement by him of their correctness and his appeal to Mr. Imam's generosity and magnanimity, counsel was authorised to say that the plaintiff did not want to cast Mr. Clayton in any damages and he would willingly forego the claim for the same. The object of the suit was to prevent bad behaviour on the part of Europeans towards Indians and counsel said, while bad manners were had everywhere, they were on the part of Europeans in India, as declared by Lord Morley political crimes. Mr. Dutt prayed that in the decree the circumstances under which the claim for damages have been given up should be stated. He also prayed for actual cost incurred exclusive of pleaders' fees. Counsel added that Mr. Imam was willing to forego even these, but that would have been contrary to the practice.

The Court said that it felt glad that the case had thus terminated and that the decree would be passed as prayed for.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 4.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending 21st December stood at 810 deaths against 1,148 seizures. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind had 124 deaths, Madras 115, Bihar and Orissa 95, United Provinces 92, Punjab 38, Burma 88, Central Provinces 79, Mysore State 32, Hyderabad State 142 and Central India 5.

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EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

SIGNS OF AWAKENING.

SIR IBAHIM CONGRATULATES SURAT LEADERS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla made the following speech in bringing the proceedings of the Mahomedan Education Conference at Surat to a conclusion:—

Before the proceedings conclude, let me offer to the people of Surat my warm congratulations for one of the most successful educational conferences which have been so far held in any part of India. When I was approached with the offer of the presidentship of this conference, I had no idea that the promoters of this movement would manage to make it such a great success. I knew of the many difficulties which stood in their way and I am glad to find that they have all been overcome In offering my congratulations, I have deliberately used the words "people of Surat," because I have found that the Hindus and the Parsis have warmly co-operated with the Mussulmans of Surat in making this conference a great success. It must be gratifying to all well-wishers of the people of India that it is being more widely realised every day that the future well-being of this country depends upon the educational progress of all communities inhabiting this land, and that it is the duty of those who have made substantial progress in this direction to help and encourage the backward communities in their efforts towards educational advancement. I take the co-operation which the Hindus and the Parsis have extended to this movement as a very hopeful sign for the future. All of you must have noticed that when an appeal was made for providing a hostel for Moslem students contributions were spontaneously offered not only by Hindu gentlemen, but also by a Hindu lady. Let us hope that this spirit will permeate through all classes in India and that they will cordially co-operate with one another in promoting the cause of education.

AWAKENING IN GUJERAT.

I referred in my opening remarks to the educational awakening which has during recent years taken place in this country. It could not be possible accurately to estimate the extent of such awakening, but the reception which was given to me as President of this conference at the intervening stations clearly shewed that such awakening extends even to very small places in this Presidency. In the course of conversation I was agreeably surprised to be informed that in most of these places Anjuman-i-Islams had been constituted, Madressahs opened and the work of education being steadily carried on. At one place at which there was stated to be a considerable population of Gujarati Hindus and Mahomedans, it was represented to me that there were no primary schools for teaching Gujarati or Urdu. The town is situated in the Thana district and Government primary schools established there are for the teaching of Marathi. I was told that a petition had been addressed to the Educational Inspector, N. D. asking for the opening of Gujarati and Urdu schools, but that no reply had so far been received. In reply to an enquiry it was stated that more than sufficient number of children would be ready to join the school if it was opened. I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that all this shews genuine awakening. Parents appear to have clearly realised that it was their duty to impart education to their children and are endeavouring to secure facilities for doing so. It must be recognised as a welcome sign of the times that these efforts are being energetically made in what were till recently regarded as backward places and backward communities.

Moulvi Gullam Mahomed Bhikh in his poem eloquently pointed out that as a rule Mahomedans spent most of their time in deep consideration of the ways and means for the promotion of education, but that there was very little action taken. He appealed to them to be up and doing and pointed out that unless they actually took steps forward no educational progress can be made. I believe the stage which he so graphically described has passed and that the bulk of the Mussulmans are putting forward steady steps towards the promotion of education. As already pointed out, efforts are being strenuously made to establish Anjuman-i-Islams in different places, large as well as small; madressahs are being opened; schools and hostels are being established. All of you noticed the enthusiasm which was created when Mr. Dehlvi in a few chosen words appealed for help for building a hostel in this city. Subscriptions began to pour in from all quarters and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was collected on the spot. I regard it as a further proof of the fact that the stage of consideration is giving place to one of action and that the efforts of the community in the direction of educational advancement is materializing in deeds. May I appeal to you, gentlemen, that you will not be content with the passing of resolutions in this conference and making and hearing eloquent speeches, but that you will carry with you to your respective homes the spirit of action and that you will put forward earnest efforts in the cause of educational advancement?

HIGH PRIEST OF DAUDI BHORAS THANKED.

I should like to associate myself with Mr Habibur Rehman Sherwani in offering the thanks of this conference to the many willing workers who have contributed to the success of this conference. I wish, however, to say a few words in regard to some of them. In the first place our thanks are due to his Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Sarfuddin, (loud cheers), the high priest of the important Daudi Bohra community. He cordially welcomed the idea of inviting the conference to this city and has materially contributed towards its success. In my opening speech I referred to the obstacles ordinarily put in the path of higher education by some members of the priestly classes. It is a most welcome sign of the times that a high priest of such an important community has come forward to cordially support this movement. (Loud cheers). I hope the priestly classes as a whole will follow the example of his holiness and will do everything in their power to encourage and advance the cause of higher education.

I will bring to your notice only two more names. One of them is that of Nawab Mir Muzaffar Husain Khan, (cheers) who has not spared himself in the work of the conference and who deserves our grateful thanks. The other name is that of my esteemed friend Mr. Mahomed Kadir Shaikh, (Loud cheers) who has been the central figure in this movement. It is to his great credit that in spite of many difficulties he has successfully accomplished his self-imposed task. I know he has received genuine co-operation from many quarters and the conference must feel grateful for the same, but you are aware that there has also been opposition. I have had some experience in regard to the public service of the Moslem community and I know how difficulties are put in one's path. Mr. Shaikh has not escaped that experience. In all cases when two forces are working, one in co-operation and the other in opposition, it generally happens that one energetic and sincere worker leads the movement to success. I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that such a sincere worker has been found in this case in Mr. Shaikh and our cordial thanks are due to him.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

I should like to make it clear to you, gentlemen, that my presence here is not in the capacity of a member of the Government of Bombay. You can all appreciate the fact that my presiding at your conference cannot in any way commit the Government of Bombay in regard to any one of the resolutions which you have passed. It has been a great advantage to me to have been able to be present at your deliberations and to have listened to your views on the various educational questions. I hope you will be satisfied when I say that your resolutions, when submitted, will receive very careful consideration at the hands of Government.

In conclusion, I earnestly trust that the enthusiasm created at this conference will be of a permanent character, and that you will not be satisfied with the provision of a hostel only but will endeavour, as one of the speakers said at this conference, to establish a high school and then a college. I am sure you all appreciate the educational mission for which this conference stands and that you will do everything in your power to promote the cause of Moslem education in India.

THE NIZAM'S SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Hydari, who represented H. E. H. the Nizam at the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference:—"Please convey to the Conference the Nizam's appreciation of its kind and loyal message.

His Exalted Highness wishes all success to the Conference.—(Sd). AMIR JUNG."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

FOODSTUFFS COMMISSIONER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Foodstuffs Commissioner for India has issued the following note:—The Government of India have been in communication with his Majesty's Government with a view to arranging for the sale to India of Australian, wheat considerable quantities of which are expected to be shortly on passage to Europe. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies have now expressed their willingness to sell at cost price any of these cargoes of Australian wheat and the Shipping Controller is willing to supply tonnage at freight rates based on actual cost. His Majesty's treasury have agreed to this specially low rate of freight, in view of the assistance which India has rendered in the past, regarding wheat exports and on the understanding that wheat will not be sold at a profit.

The Government of India propose to utilise these cargoes of wheat firstly for supplying as far as possible the military requirements of wheat products and secondly for sale to mills in Calcutta and Bombay, who agree to sell their products at available rates. The introduction of Australian wheat for filling requirements of the army and of the mills will thus render available for the needs of the civil population the stocks of wheat in Northern India.

INSANE OR MOLESTED?

PARSI GIRL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

MAL-NUTRITION AND INJURIES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

At the Coroner's Court, on Saturday morning, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner concluded the enquiry touching the death of Dinbai Bapuji Punegar, a Parsi girl, aged 17 years, residing with her sister Bai Maneckbai Navroji Mistri in Karwar Street, Fort, who died suddenly in her house in the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

Navroji Pallonji Mistri, his wife Bai Maneckbai, and her sister Bai Dosibai Bapuji Punegar, against whom allegations of ill-treatment of the deceased were made by a co-tenant, were present at the enquiry with their pleader Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman.

NEIGHBOUR'S EVIDENCE.

Sorabji Râtanji Engineer, a neighbour, living on the same floor as the deceased, deposed that he knew the deceased for the last eight months. When she came to live in the house she was in good physical condition. She used to live with the suspects and work for them in the house. They treated her well at first, but latterly they used to beat her and annoy her by putting pressure of work on her. Maneckbai used to beat the deceased often with canes. He had seen the deceased thus beaten in the passage. Navroji used to slap her and knock her down. Deceased was not fed well He knew this, because when he used to go to throw away remnants of his food, deceased used to ask him for the remnants. At 1 p.m. on the 29th ultimo he came home from work, and at 4 p.m. he heard of the death of the deceased. An old woman asked witness for a 'Kusti' (sacred thread). Witness went with it to the room of the deceased but remained outside.

During the past three months, witness added, the deceased was much pulled down and she received no medical treatment so far as witness knew. He requested a man living on the fourth floor to remove the deceased from the custody of the suspects to some home. About 2 or 3 persons had spoken to Navroji not to beat the deceased.

Questioned by Mr. Nariman, witness said that there were many children in the house, but they were not treated as the deceased was. He did not know if the deceased was suffering from consumption, and if so, her condition was not entirely due to consumption. The deceased was given much work to do—bringing water etc. She used to be at the water-tap all day. Whenever he was at home and stood at his door he saw her at the tap even after lamp-light and up to 9 p.m. He was almost certain that the deceased received no medical treatment. He never saw a doctor there. He could not see what happened in the room of suspects, but whenever the suspects took food, deceased used to be made to stand outside. He did not know if the deceased received food later. He had often seen the deceased beaten 2 to 4 times in a week. He knew that in many families younger sisters were controlled, but, witness submitted, not to such an extent, as the deceased was slapped and caned. He had not seen the third suspect beating the deceased. Maneckbai, the second suspect, had a bad temper and used to quarrel with tenants. She quarrelled with him on one occasion only. That was on the day of the death, because she said witness had informed the police. He did not know that the deceased was wrong in her head, or that she suffered from epileptic fits, and he never saw her run away from the house. He did not know that an advertisement was put in the papers reporting her absence.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a post-mortem examination of the body said that the deceased had consumption, and in his opinion death was due to consumption and exhaustion. There were 21 clean shallow cuts varying from a third of an inch to one inch on the feet. There were numerous abrasions about the feet, body, legs and face. There was a contused wound on the forehead, six contusions about the scalp and brows, and four large bruises at the back of the chest, and also several small scratches and abrasions on the arms. Many of those bruises and abrasions might have been caused by falls, but he could not say how the cuts on the feet were caused. The explanation offered by her family was that they were caused by bathing in a 'nahani' This, witness submitted, was absurd. The friends informed him that the deceased had no illness, fever, cough or diarrhoea. They must have been very unobservant.

Questioned by Superintendent Cauty, witness said that the cuts on the feet were some days old. There was no dressing on them. The stomach was empty. No food had been taken since overnight. The consumption was not so far advanced as to account fully for the emaciation. There were no evident cane-marks.

Questioned by Mr. Nariman, witness said he examined the brain and the post-mortem did not reveal to him any sign to show that the deceased had been insane or that she suffered from epileptic fits. Some of the injuries described could have been caused during epileptic fits, but the cuts could not have been so caused. They were parallel cuts, four on the outer side of left foot were parallel. They could not all have been caused by walking barefooted. A person who was insane might have inflicted such injuries on herself. Cuts caused by an assault would probably be more irregular, but the cuts were certainly not caused, as the relatives stated, by bathing in a 'nahani'

Taking into consideration the condition of the girl, witness was of opinion that the head injuries would be likely to accelerate death. Such injuries could have been self-inflicted by an insane person. Such bruises on the back etc. could possibly have been caused in a fit, but witness was informed by a Parsi lady that the deceased

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from Column 4.)

was not subject to epileptic fits. Witness was told that the deceased had once run away from home.

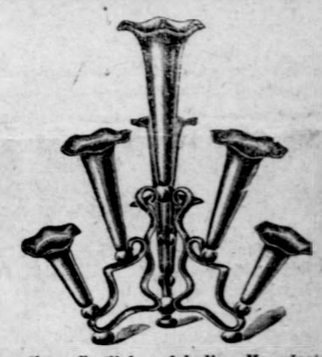
INJURIES SELF-INFLICTED OR OTHERWISE?

The Coroner, having summed up, the jury returned the following verdict:—

"That the death of the deceased was caused by consumption and exhaustion. The medical evidence goes to show that death was accelerated by mal-nutrition and by the injuries described. The jury are of opinion that the question whether these injuries were self-inflicted is a matter for further enquiry."

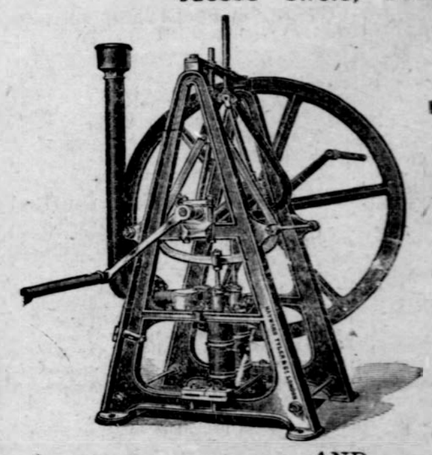


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LADIES' CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE.

MRS. BESANT'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

Owing to the prolongation of the Indian National Congress the All-India Ladies' Conference was held on January 1st instead of December 31st, 1918. There was a large attendance of ladies. After a song by the girls of the Indraprastha High School, Mrs. Ansari, the President of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings and welcomed all the ladies present.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who was then elected as the President of the Conference, in her opening speech, remarked that the programme before her was divided into three parts—social, educational and political. Under the first came the loosening of the purdah system and the evils of early marriage. Under the former she showed how the men suffer through loss of association with women and the women suffer through numerous limitations. Owing to early marriage many women, being physically unfit to bear the strain, die before the age of 25. The statistics show that many more boys die before 15 than girls, but, after 15, there is a sudden increase in the death-rate of the women; if they live over 25 they generally pass on into maturity. This is a point which Indian women must consider themselves. For the health of the women affects the child.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

Dealing with education she adduced that the boys and the girls should not be entirely educated on the same lines. It was necessary that the girls should learn "food values and the best means of cooking, sanitation and the taking care of children; also, what to do in the case of accidents. In the former days the grandmothers in India knew these things. Now the modern Indian woman sends straight for the doctor when accidents or sickness occur, whereas the grandmothers would have known themselves what to do. Hence homes are less well looked after. The health is not so good and the infant mortality is disgraceful.

In referring to the political subjects on the programme, Mrs. Besant traced the growth of the women's movement in Great Britain. She pointed out the hard conditions under which the women and children laboured and how it was seen that these conditions could only be altered by the women being represented in the Parliament. She briefly explained the long struggle the women had for higher education and how the first women who went to be trained as doctors were even pelted with stones and degrees were refused to them, until at last the men became ashamed of the way they were treating the women and now many women are studying medicine. Also, in India there are medical colleges and the Indian women are studying there, so that Indian women may attend the women in the home sickness.

VOTE FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Besant traced the long struggle for the vote in Great Britain and reminded her audience that a resolution giving the vote to the women was passed at the National Congress in Bombay and again in the Congress just over in Delhi, showing that India was likely to gain quickly what England has taken 40 years to get. The woman is the *Shakti* and India needs, the help of her women. It was through the help of the women that the South African difficulty was settled; as the women took up the cause of the women of Fiji that the system of indentured labour was stopped. Mrs. Besant congratulated the ladies on holding such a conference in the ancient city of Delhi and in inspiring words pictured India led by such women as being in the vanguard of the nations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Chanu Lal and Mrs. Sri Ram spoke on the loosening of the purdah. Dr. Vedi and Mrs. Sultan Singh Jaini spoke on the evils of early marriage. Shrimati Ram Dulari Shukala, Mrs. Sargri Pershad and Shrimati Satyabala Devi and Shrimati and Ramdar spoke on education. A resolution on the enfranchisement of women was proposed by Shrimati Sarala Devi Choudhurani and seconded by Shrimati Chanda Bai Jaini and unanimously passed.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the All-India Ladies' Conference held in Delhi on January 1st, 1919:—That urge that women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the Reform Scheme shall not be disqualified on account of sex.

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